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AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

THE BEET SUGAR ENTERPRISE.

We have no disposition to discourage any one who is inclined to risk a few thousand dollars in experiments with the cultivation and the manufacture of the sugar beet, or the introduction of the beet sugar industry into this country. It is desirable in many respects that we should build up such an agricultural enterprise as a means of making ourselves as independent as possible of foreign supplies. We are, as a people, great consumers of sugar, among the greatest of all the nations on the face of the earth, and we do not, at present, begin to supply the demand for this article from our sugar cane fields of Louisiana, and probably we never shall. The seasons in that State are too short. We are obliged to stop grinding on account of frosts, by the time Cuba has well begun. The consequence is our cane does not fully mature and the quality of the sugar will continue to be inferior. Cuba will probably always have the advantage of us in the growth of the cane, and its area is not half occupied with this valuable product, that is not half that is capable of growing it to advantage and profit.

We should hail the ... industry could be established ... the sugar beet ... basis of future growth and profit, and add another to the sources of wealth and prosperity for which the country at large is so renowned. The time will undoubtedly come when this will be the case. There are portions of the country where it is perfectly practicable, where it would prove to be of great advantage to the farming community, and where, at the same time, capital would reap liberal rewards for investment in the best machinery and all the appliances indispensable to the highest success, and which the experience of France and Germany have developed to perfection.

Just now there seems to be something of a beet sugar fever arising, and it is stimulated by the appeals of those who apparently have more zeal than knowledge of the conditions of success as developed by the long experience and the scientific investigations of Europe. They often write like shallow brained charlatans, and to one who has been over the ground and carefully investigated the details of the sugar beet industry in Germany, along the Rhine, and in the northern part of France, their vagaries would be simply amusing, were it not that they deceive and delude farmers who are not familiar with all the conditions of success. As public journalists we feel it to be our duty to put people upon their guard against entertaining an idea that the thing is easy or attainable, to any great extent, here in New England. We know of but one, or, possibly two, limited sections in Massachusetts where it would have the remotest chance of success in the long run, as a business enterprise. In any other localities in this State it would simply be a prolonged struggle against nature, and the loss of money and time and labor would be inevitable.

It ought to be understood that the raising of roots, whether sugar beets or mangolds, for the feeding of stock is one thing, and the raising of the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar quite another and a very different thing. The one is comparatively simple, under any conditions, while the other is by no means so, and requires a favorable conjunction of circumstances such as do not exist in many sections with us. It is idle and useless to ignore the teachings of practical experience. Hence our reply to a recent correspondent asking whether the growth of the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar would be practicable in Norfolk county. Any other reply would have been directly in the face and eyes of all the study, all the scientific investigation and all the practical experience of the sugar beet establishments of Europe, for the last thirty years. That knowledge and the experiments of at least twenty or thirty experiment stations devoted exclusively to these investigations for many years ought to go for something surely, and any other reply would have been absurd and contrary to all the facts.

Reference has frequently been made to the elaborate investigations and experiments made on the Agricultural College Farm at Amherst five or six years ago, and farmers have been advised to invest their money in this enterprise on the strength of the testimony based on those results. The investigations were made by Prof. Goessmann, and were the most complete and trustworthy of any ever made in this country. There is no higher authority in this country in all matters connected with agricultural chemistry than Prof. Goessmann. As an abstract scientific question, intimately related to the industries involved in the business as a commercial enterprise, it was extremely interesting, and in an educational point of view highly valuable. But Prof. Goessmann did not claim or pretend that the College Farm at Amherst was a suitable place for the growth of beets for the manufacture of sugar, or for the establishment of a sugar factory. He knows better than that. He is familiar practically and scientifically with the business in Europe. He knows the conditions required to give a reasonable prospect of success, and he knows that on that farm of four hundred acres it would be difficult to find ten acres that are adapted in every respect to the production of the sugar beet, for the manufacture of sugar. The depth of the soil or the quality of the land, though better perhaps than that in many other sections of the State is far below the requirements of a sugar beet establishment to be organized and run as a commercial enterprise on business principles, and the idea that a sugar factory could be established there with any prospect of success was interpolated by another hand. He is not in any way responsible for it. He knows it to be absurd. That sugar beets can be raised, and that the best of sugar can be made from them in any part of the State, we all know, but when it comes to the practicability of doing it as a matter of profit and economy on a large or even a small scale we have to consider the surrounding circumstances such as those to which we alluded last week and many others that we cannot refer to now.

In this connection we may state that the enterprise projected at West Brookfield has been abandoned for the present year, the farmers in the neighborhood not being disposed to guarantee to raise a sufficient quantity of beets to make it an object to start up a factory. This will give an opportunity to make more timely and complete arrangements another year, or to save the loss of a large amount of capital by locating where there would be a reasonable prospect of success, which is not the case at the point selected.

THE SEASON.

The warm weather came suddenly last week and before most people were prepared for it, though, on account of the earliness of the spring, the farm work was pretty well advanced. In this immediate vicinity and generally in the eastern part of the State, this side of the Connecticut Valley we have had sufficient rains to prevent anything like a drought, but west of that the land was very dry last week and the crops were suffering while the roads were extremely dusty. We travelled through Franklin and Berkshire counties with the air full of smoke from burning woods in New York State and Vermont. The smoke was so dense at Williamstown that it was almost impossible to distinguish the forms of the surrounding mountains. While there we learned that the forest fires in New York State were the most destructive known for years, while much property was burned in Vermont, New Clinton Mills, N. Y., on the Ogdensburg and Champlain railroad, and Cannon's Corners, five miles away, have been utterly destroyed and 55 families are out of house and home at the former. The town records are destroyed. The Adams mill and a large amount of lumber at Clinton Mills and the mills of Cannon & Coy and Wood & Coy at Cannon's Corners were also burned. The population of Clinton Mills, mostly French Canadians, were sheltered and fed by a merchant named Humphrey at Churubusco, and went among their friends in Canada. The greatest excitement prevailed during the progress of the fire, which was astonishingly rapid. Everything was dry, and burned like tinder. The people of the village saved nothing, and many barely escaped alive. The railway company had an engine and cars at hand, else some must have perished. From the time the Adams mill caught till the village was a sheet of flames was less than half an hour. The air seemed one sheet of fire. A very small portion of the property burned was insured. The mill property, logs, etc., at Clinton Mills were valued at over $100,000, insured in New York.

Extensive forest fires were also raging along the Hudson. The woods are on fire near Nyack and at different places from Spuyten Duyvil north to Tarrytown; a large fire is also raging south of Peeskill, all on the west side of the river. The fire is also spreading on the east shore about Fort Montgomery; from Marlboro to New Paltz on the west shore there are many fires. The air on the river is thick with smoke.

Woodland fires between Suffield and Poquonnock, Ct., have burned over some 1500 acres. R. P. Mather loses over 40 cords of wood, C. E. Pomeroy 15, and many others lose in small lots. The people turned out to fight the fire. It is impossible to see half a mile because of the smoke.

The fires at Hyde Park in this State, have extended to Dedham, Norwood and other neighboring towns, and the loss is heavy, more than 2000 acres have been burned over, and many buildings were in great danger. An extensive conflagration raged in the vicinity of the Fabyan and Crawford houses at Carroll, N. H., and at one point 4000 cords of wood have been burned.

Vegetation has made astonishingly rapid progress since the hot weather and the crops are promising.

THE NEW COTTON PLANT.

We alluded recently to the recent discovery of a new and remarkable species of cotton plant in Egypt. The Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture received from the United States Consular Agency in Egypt a generous package of the seed, and immediately made arrangements to have it tried by intelligent planters on the Sea Islands in South Carolina, and through the kindness of A. R. Taft, Esq., of Charleston it was placed in the hands of those who will take pains to give it a fair trial. A few seeds were sent to the greenhouses of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and to H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., of Wellesley, to be grown under glass, but most of it was sent to the South. This new plant promises to produce wonderful results. Its value is in its remarkable productiveness. Eight acres of this cotton, which was cultivated by the English engineer of one of the viceroy's great sugar plantations, produced 20,000 pounds of seed cotton. This gentleman says that on the best lands of the American cotton belt the yield would not be less than five times the quantity grown from the ordinary seed." He describes it as growing to the height of ten feet, and having a straight vertical main stem, with few branches and sparsely leaved. Seventy bolls, of larger size than an ordinary cotton plant, is not a remarkable number for a single branch to bear. He planted the stalks from which the results mentioned were attained, half a yard apart. The season which suits it best is a Spring damp and warm, with showers of irrigation, that the plant may receive a good first growth. Then a Summer with bright, hot days, and nights cooler, with moist evaporations and heavy dews. The Egyptian Autumn, which is dry, permits the fullest time for the maturity and gathering the crop. The viceroy has used every precaution to prevent the seeds being exported, as he desires to retain so valuable a plant exclusively in his own dominion. Where the new plant originated is not known. It is thought to have first been brought down the Nile from some of the cotton-producing countries of Africa, lying under the equator. The seed is worth in Egypt fifty cents per pound, and will not be sold at all for exportation.

CROPS AT THE WEST.

The reports that we receive from the West are almost uniformly favorable, and the prospect appears to be good for abundant crops. Fully two weeks ago the winter wheat was knee-high at the West, and looks the best it has for four years. The spring grain is all sown, and promises very finely. There has been a good deal of rain for the past month at the West, and corn planting is backward. The wet weather has been unfavorable to the grasshoppers, and high hopes are entertained that this pest will not have such a sweep as in former years. It is too soon to justify definite conclusions on this point. War and famine unite to make the American harvest of breadstuffs important this year. Great suffering is reported from northern China. The people have exhausted their supplies of grain, and have been reduced to husks, potato stalks, grass seeds, and even the rotten sugar cane stalks with which their houses are thatched. Thousands are dying, and the government takes no measures to relieve them, even prohibiting the importation of food by private merchants because the price has risen above a certain limit. Such a country, it must be admitted, does not present a very favorable field for trade.

FRUIT PROSPECT.

The pear trees all about this part of the country blossomed very full. The gardens and the orchards were white for some days. In some quarters the apple trees blossomed fairly well, but nothing like what they did last year. This is not the "apple year," we frequently hear it said, but judging from present appearances we should incline to hope for a respectable crop. The season is favorable for cherries and other small fruits. Strawberries are coming in great quantities ...

LIVE STOCK OF CALIFORNIA.

The State of California is peculiar not only in respect to its climate and its natural productions, what may be called its *flora*, but also in respect to its wild animals. It grows the largest trees and the largest vegetables, and it possesses some of the largest birds and animals, among which the grizzly bear is the most formidable and dangerous. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* describes his encounter with a good sized specimen of the latter, and how by shear good fortune he came off victorious. He says that crossing over the trail from Bear valley to San Bernardino, we encountered a grizzly bear standing directly in our path. My guide strongly advised making a detour and leaving Bruin in possession of the pass, but I thought of my California stock bought at 60, and determined to be avenged upon this bruin for what I had suffered at the hands of the California street bears. I had a heavy Sharp's rifle, and putting a handful of cartridges into my vest pocket to expedite rapid loading, I approached within 60 yards, and, dismounting, gave my lariat to the guide, telling him if he attempted to run off with the horses I would shoot him. I then took deliberate aim at the bear's head and fired. With a roar which sounded to me like that of 40 lions combined, he bounded toward me.

Hastily reloading, I fired again, and was so fortunate as to break one of his forelegs. This so checked his advance that I was able to give him four more shots before we came to close quarters. Owing to my rifle having become heated from rapid firing, I had some difficulty in extracting an exploded cartridge, and by the time I was prepared to deliver my seventh and last shot—for I had no more cartridges in my pocket—my enemy was within ten feet of me, I could see that nearly every shot had taken effect. One bullet had ploughed a deep furrow from near the end of his nose to his left eye, under which it had lodged. From a wound in his neck the blood was spouting in heavy, rapid jets. His end was evidently close at hand, but mine might be even nearer. All depended upon the chance he would give me to put in my next shot. Even if I had had more cartridges, I knew that I would not have time to reload. I leveled my rifle, and as I did so the bear raised upon his hind legs as if to embrace me. His left paw hung helpless by his side, my second shot having shattered the leg above the knee. The long claws on his other paw looked anything but pleasant, as he extended it with the evident design of "going short" on me. As he raised his paw he exposed his breast, and I sent my last bullet through his heart. He did not immediately drop, but settled back upon his haunches and glared at me for an instant with the fury of 10,000 devils in his eyes; then with a growl of disappointed rage he gave one convulsive spring forward and fell dead at my feet. I examined my dead prize and found that six of my seven shots had struck him. I came to the conclusion then and there to give a "grizzly" a wide berth for the future. It takes too much lead to kill him.

It is not often that those who interfere with the quiet dignity of this formidable beast get off so safely. It is about as well when he is met, to make up one's mind that prudence is the better part of valor and not stir him up.

SIZE OF JAPAN QUINCE.—This is known as a shrub plant of floral beauty, and elegant hedges are grown from it. In rich soils, however, by itself and left untrimmed, it will in a very few years become a broad spreading feature of beauty, twelve feet high and twenty or more feet broad, with thousands of flowers. The old scarlet variety may be planted, and two years thereafter grafted on its various branches with other varieties, or colors from pure white to deep blood red, and form in a few years a gem of transcendent beauty.

☞ Dairymen begin to suspect that every pound of honey gathered from the clover, or other flowers of their pastures by their neighbors' bees, is so much taken from the sweetness of the milk produced by their cows.

Questions & Answers.

"QUITTOR" IN HORSES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I would like to inquire through the *Ploughman*, if there is a disease called Twitter, common to horses? also, what are its symptoms and cure?

Very truly, SIXTEEN ACRES.
Springfield, Mass., May 13th, 1877.

We know of no disease called "Twitter." There is a not uncommon disease of the foot called Quittor. A fistulous wound upon the quarters and heels of the coronet, generally caused by treads, pricks in shoeing, suppurating corns, or any other injury calculated to excite the suppurative action within the foot or in the structures of the coronet.

The treatment will depend upon the cause, and as it occurs in so many different forms, no other than a person acquainted with the structures involved, should attempt to cure it.

Percivall, the highest authority on Hippopathology or the Diseases and lamenesses of Horses, says the French veterinarians have described no less than four kinds of quittor. The first is the simple kind, being the disease in a superficial form, or confined to the skin and cellular tissue; the second or *tendinous* quittor, is where the sinus is contiguous to the sheath of the flexor tendon; the third or *horny* quittor, is that in which the hoof forms the boundary of the fistula; and the *cartilaginous quittor* is where there exists ulceration of the pedal cartilages. Under ordinary circumstances of confinement the pus contained in an abscess will spread and produce separation between the horny and sensitive parts. The treatment is either an affair of ordinary skill, or one that will baffle the most experienced veterinarian, depending on its duration, and on the ravages accomplished among the structures of the foot. If it originates in abscess of the sole, all that is required, in the early stage, is to make a free opening upon the ground surface of the hoof with the drawing knife; through this orifice the collected matter may escape, and any that may afterwards form will drain out. This being done the case is to be treated as one of pricked foot. But when quittor originates in the coronet, it will cause lameness and require the skill of an accomplished veterinary surgeon.—[ED.

BLACK ANTS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:
... the *Ploughman* of a ... subscriber of black ants?' Respectfully yours, ...
Scotland, Mass., May 14, 1877.

Carbolate of lime, which may be bought at any druggists, will drive them away. Sprinkle it about their runways two or three times a week.—[ED.

STUDENTS' WORK.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I cannot tell you how delighted I was to see in this morning's *Republican* that the Senate have adopted Mr. Coffin's amendment, giving an extra $2500 to the Agricultural College to be paid for the manual labor of the students.

"*Senator Coffin thought the College was a success, and by adding this amount to the sum that may be used to pay the students for their work, a good many more students would come to the Institution.*"

That's it exactly. The College is a success. Its Trustees are earnest, practical men, distinguished for their success in business and their intelligent interest in agriculture; the faculty are talented, cultivated, and eminent in their several specialties; and the students, as a rule, are exceptionally clear-headed, manly and industrious fellows, who fully appreciate their advantages and the sacrifices these have cost them and their parents, and who therefore will not tolerate an unworthy or an incompetent officer.

And this seems to me the class of boys for which the College was founded, and who ought to be attracted and assisted to avail themselves of its privileges.

No boy can be blamed for having wealthy parents. As "Bije" said of the horse which he warranted without fault, but which was found to be blind, "That's not his fault, it's his misfortune,"—and worthy indeed of the highest praise is he who can appreciate the beauty, the dignity, and the happiness of labor, without having the necessity for it forced on him.

But, during my six years' management of the College Farm, I was constantly reminded that habitual industry and manly self denial and self reliance born of necessity were more to be depended on than youthful ambition and enthusiasm.

At the beginning of the term, the sons of Boston's wealthiest citizens would be eager for a job at the barn, but at 5 A. M. bed pulls hard on a boy whose father can pay his bills without feeling it; and such boys would soon see the impropriety of holding jobs which were so much needed by their poorer classmates.

And what glorious fellows those working boys were! Mack, and Fred, and Johnny, and Benny, and John Alden, and others too numerous to mention—the Prize speakers, and essayists, and collectors, the valedictorians, the stroke oarsmen, the pitchers, the athletes, the first and foremost in work, in study, and in play—they were the true exponents of the dignity of labor. What snob durst sneer at work in the presence of these noble workers?

And this is the class it will pay the State and country to encourage.

The State has now an Agricultural College, a magnificent farm, excellent buildings, a fine collection of domestic animals, plants and apparatus, an enthusiastic and eminently practical faculty of instruction and experiment, and still the College has not more than half the students it can accommodate, because the class for which it is designed cannot afford the time and money to avail themselves of its advantages.

It is the old story. The heifer is kept alive through the winter to come out spring-poor; the horse that can draw a ton is hitched to a wagon that weighs 1900 lbs.

To be sure, the heifer will pick up in the pasture, the overloaded horse can move his 100 lbs at each trip; and the College would have gone on increasing the intelligence and elevating the business of the farmer slowly but surely, as it has done heretofore.

But it is true economy to keep the heifer growing all the while—to put on another horse to the heavy wagon; and I am glad to think that this last $2500 which the State gives the College will do more perceptible good than any $5000 given them before.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant, J. C. D.
Amherst, Mass., May 15, 1877.

Horticulture.

PEARS.

BY JAMES DRAPER.

Read before the Worcester County Horticultural Society.

THEIR CULTIVATION AND VARIETIES.

While the question of the over production of fruit, and the over stocking of the market is being agitated, some may doubt the expediency of increasing the cultivation of fruit in this section as a matter of profit. Consequently it may not be time wholly misspent to discuss some of the features of fruit growing that will be of practical value to every tiller of the soil. Whether the growing of fruit for the market is as profitable, taking all things into account, as the culture of vegetables, or the production of milk, I shall not attempt to decide. But on one point I am certain, that no farmer or owner of a garden plot can afford to do less than to provide a liberal supply of fruit for his own family of the choicest varieties, so arranged as to cover the entire season of the year. It would certainly seem presumptuous for me to think I could give much new information to a body of old and well tried fruit growers like many we find present to-day, but as you have requested me to open the discussion to-day, by a paper on pears, I have briefly noted down a few things that come to mind from my observation and experience during the last fifteen years. The matter of the origin of the many varieties may not be of any special interest, but while we are indebted to the pomologists of the other country for the production of some of our best and highest flavored varieties, we are glad to note that our own American cultivators have given as the reward of their labors, some of the hardiest, most productive, and most valuable varieties, the Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Sheldon, Howell, Swan's Orange, and Lawrence, proving to be in many respects equal to any given us from foreign sources.

Shall we plant standard or dwarf trees? Many will answer emphatically, standards. I would not give much for dwarfs, they do not amount to anything. My experience with the pear on a quince stock on my heavy, clayey soil, has been very favorable, and I have now in bearing many dwarf trees that have produced heavy crops for over twenty years, and some trees yielding from two to four bushels of fruit annually. If one has a light or sandy soil I would not recommend dwarfs, except perhaps I should want the Duchesse, Louise Bonne and Vicar, on the quince roots. On our rich, loamy and heavy clayey soils where the pear seems to thrive best, I should set one-third to one-half of the dwarfs, taking of the varieties that seem to be particularly adapted to the quince stock, of these the ... Lucrative, Vicar, Doyenne du Comice, Beurre Superfin, and perhaps the Clapp's Favorite. I should plant these trees between the standards, and by so doing we can plant nearly double the number of trees on an acre. Pear trees may be set in rows twenty feet apart, and twenty feet apart in the row. By planting dwarfs between we get the trees ten feet apart in each row, which is a good distance for an orchard.

How shall a tree be planted? I am aware how hundreds of trees are planted, by digging a small hole, filling it half full of strong manure, stick in the tree, jam the roots down with the boot heel, fill up the hole with sods, stone and dirt, and then vent your wrath upon the nurseryman for selling you poor trees, calling him a cheat, a swindler, a scoundrel, and other pet names, because your trees happen to die. In the first place the roots of a tree must have room; so let the hole be dug large enough to admit all the roots without cramping them, and then set the tree into the ground so that the small surface roots will be about two inches lower than where they stood in the nursery rows. Dwarf trees should be set so that the quince stock will be buried three to four inches below the level of the ground; in this way many dwarf trees will strike a pear root above the bud, and so the tree eventually becomes a standard; we then have the advantage of early fruitfulness and long life to the tree. Having placed the tree in the hole in proper position, fill in the roots with fine dirt, working it in around the roots with the fingers or a small tamping stick; when the roots are well covered a few shovelsful of compost may be used to advantage, but the use of green, unfermented manures should always be avoided in the transplanting of trees.

In regard to the after culture of the pear, if the soil is already rich the tree will not require much extra feeding, but on the average of our New England soil, trees need liberal manuring to grow and produce well. The manure should be applied in the fall of the year; three or four good shovelsful of well decomposed manure piled around the trunk of the tree will answer a double purpose of preventing the ravages of mice, and of furnishing nutriment to the tree, at the right time. The spring rains cause the leaching of the manure about the roots, which by being enriched early in the season will make a good growth of wood that becomes well ripened before the autumn frosts.

The time for transplanting trees, Spring or Fall, should also be considered. If the soil is dry and well drained of surface water, trees may be transplanted in the Fall of the year with as equally good results as in the Spring. The soil is in better condition, being dry and mellow, and will pack better around the roots; the trees will get firmly established ready for an early growth the next year; and, again a farmer usually has more leisure in the Fall, and can give more time to the work, which will be done better than in the hurry of the Spring work. If the land is in any way wet or exposed to the bleak northerly winds, I should invariably take the Spring months for transplanting. The proportion of Spring to Fall planting, as practised by my customers, has been as two to one, two-thirds of our trade being in the Spring, the other third in the Fall of the year.

When and how shall we prune? The nurserymen have hit upon one general rule: "to prune when your knife is sharp," which establishes one fact,—that light knife pruning may be performed at any season of the year. On the other hand, if large limbs are to be taken off, or a heavy pruning on large trees, we should take the months of April and May for the purpose. Trees, when first transplanted, should be cut back heavy, at least two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be taken off. This will help counterbalance the loss of root, and also give the root a chance to get established first, without being compelled to furnish sustenance for bud and leaf on superfluous wood. I believe that more trees from the nursery die every year for lack of this cutting back process than from any other cause. After the first year's heavy pruning, a young tree will not require much pruning for several years; simply keep them clear of sprouts and cross limbs. When we find the trees making a heavy growth, say of two to three feet in a single year, it is best to cut them back again, which will make them more stocky, and it also tends to bring them earlier into bearing, which is desirable when a tree has attained a bearing size.

If one's orchard is in an exposed place where strong winds prevail, a shorter, more stocky tree is most desirable.

[To be continued.]

☞ The potato bugs are displaying a very varied appetite this season. Not finding enough potato vines to satisfy them, they have in many places attacked tomato plants, and in Worcester the rhubarb is also suffering from their ravages.

THE LANGSHAN FOWL.

We present herewith an illustration of the Langshan breed of fowls, a trio of which have just been imported by Edward A. Samuels, of Waltham, Mass. They are magnificent birds, and it is to be hoped their progeny will amply compensate Mr. Samuels for the outlay he has made in securing them.

The gentleman through whom they were imported, writes of them as follows:

"I first became acquainted with the breed in 1860, when I came across them in Chinese Tartary, and being an enthusiastic ornithologist, I devoted considerable attention to these 'Turkey fowls,' as the Chinese called them—the natives always asserting in their ignorance that the Langshans were allied to the Wild Turkey.

Subsequently I saw more of these Langshans in the vicinity of Hankow, 600 miles up the Yang-taze-Kiang river, and it was from these that I brought specimens to England. I have hitherto refused to sell either eggs or birds. The Paris Acclimatization Society last May awarded their medal for the introduction of the Langshans into France, and I may here mention that the name Langshan was given them because they were found in the northern province of China, which is called Langshan.

"The trio I send you consist of a cock and hen of one strain and a pullet of a different strain. They are good characteristic birds and will well repay all the care and skill that you may devote to the rearing of their progeny. They breed very true to feather and a very short experience will be sufficient to prove the merits which I claim for these fowls."

In general appearance the Langshan somewhat resembles the Black Cochin, but it has a longer tail and larger comb; between the toes the scales are pinkish purple; and the plumage is of a beautiful greenish-black color with vivid blue and purple reflections.

The Langshans have been found in England to be extremely hardy, so much so that a brood of young chicks which were hatched last January, and were exposed to all the severe weather of the winter, survived its inclemencies without the loss of a bird. A breeder sums up their merits as follows: "The Langshan possesses extreme hardiness, rapid growth of chicken, great size combined with small bone, full breast, delicacy of flavor, and possessing none of that dryness so common to most of the large breeds. As prolific winter layers of large rich eggs, the Langshan hens will hold their own against all comers, whilst they lack that intense desire to sit which is so essentially a characteristic of the Cochin."

The introduction of this breed to our fanciers will undoubtedly prove an exceedingly valuable acquisition.

Imported by E. A. Samuels, Esq., of Waltham, Mass.

BLEEDING VINES AND TREES.

When grapevines, maples, birches, etc., are pruned just before the leaves open, and when the heat of the days and cold of the nights alternate expand and contract the gorged stems of the plants, the sap pours out in streams so copious and forcible as to be naturally a source of alarm. But nature is always profuse. Just as a plant yields seeds far beyond what are necessary for its ... what is absolutely needful for fertilization, and flowers in similarly superabundant supply so the material for the construction of all parts of a plant is given with a full hand. And the overflow of crude sap that we call bleeding does not often seem to detract from the ordinary amount of growth. M. Neubauer and Baron de Canstein have lately made special researches on this much questioned point of material loss by bleeding. Examining the escaping sap as to its chemical constituents, they found it to vary greatly according to the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, the quantity of solid matter being much less after a term of rainy weather.

The principal contents are carbonic acid, nitrate of potash, sulphate and phosphate of lime, salts of magnesia and ammonia, gum, sugar and tartrate of lime, inosite, succinic acid, oxalic acid, and extractive matter. The young growth was found to yield on an average 85.32 per cent. of water with 13.12 per cent. of organic and 1.26 per cent. of mineral matter. Two equal parts of the crude sap contained enough mineral matter to supply it for about one-quarter pound of young growth. M. de Canstein says that a vine is rendered more liable to disease, and to imperfect ripening of its fruit, and even of its wood, by the loss of much sap through this bleeding, and he advises early pruning, or if it has been unfavorably delayed, that it should be done on cool days rather than warm ones. Most tree growers will have noticed that when pruning is done just as the buds swell, or open, the flow of sap is greatest, because the flow is so constant that the wound has no chance to become seared or filmed over so as to prevent the outflow. In this case the bark is often injured by long continued oozing keeping it continually wet.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EARS OF SWINE.

A breeder, writing in the *Iowa Producer*, says: It seems to me that there is enough in this subject to engage the attention of those employed in the improvement of swine in this country. One objection made to the Berkshires is that they are too nervous. This is true of some individuals of the Berkshire family, but does not hold good as a universal rule. It has been and probably now is practiced by some, to breed for small, upright ears. That a small upright ear is a mark of beauty, I will admit, but after close observation for a number of years, I am satisfied that this style of ear is indicative of a nervous, restless disposition, a thing not desirable in any animal, especially in a hog. It is necessary that a hog be docile and of a quiet disposition whose natural inclination is to take on fat. On the other hand, breeders may run to extremes on the side of large ears. I think that this has been done by breeders of Poland China swine. There is no sensible reason for a hog's ears hanging down over his eyes so as to obscure his vision. Such hogs often labor under continual fear because they are nearly blinded by their enormous ears. Now it seems to me that these extremes should be avoided. Let the Poland China breeders breed for a medium ear, and the Berkshire breeders be less anxious for small, upright ears, and I think both breeds will be improved in this regard.

"**Red Hawk Prince.**"—(*Cor. N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*)—We saw last week an unusually fine colt, at the Houghton Stock Farm, Milton, Mass., "Red Hawk Prince," sired by Red Hawk, he by the famous racer Red Eye, by Boston, sire of Lexington. *The Spirit of the Times*, July 10, 1869, says:

"Boston and Red Eye conjointly ran more than ninety races, the majority of them being at three and four mile heats; and Betsy Malone and Charmer ran more than sixty races. . . . *They ran more miles and won more races*, in proportion to the races run, *than can be found in the history of any two generations in the annals of the turf*. . . . Those who have leisure and inclination to investigate the pedigree and performances of these two families of horses, will find *they have no equals in either*."

Red Hawk, now at the West, is distinguished, for we well remember him, for remarkable symmetry, power, and beauty, and a very open, rapid, free, even, and lofty action. He is a bright bay in color, sprinkled with gray, black points, mane, and tail, 1,050 pounds weight, 16 hands, and has a fine disposition; he has left many good colts here, and Prince stands the highest on the list, and comes up in a wonderful degree to all the good qualities of his sire.

The dam of Red Hawk, the grandam of Red Hawk Prince, was out of a select thoroughbred mare, raised in Virginia, was sired by the celebrated horse Long Island Black Hawk, characterized by Henry W. Herbert (Frank Forrester) as, taken all for all, the best and handsomest horse in America, as she was, also, the fastest trotter of his time to wagon. Red Hawk Prince is four years old in June, weighs 1,000 pounds, stands 15.1 high, and will have service this season. His dam was a fine mare called Nelly Baker, by Old Draco, by Young Morrill.

☞ It is said that a pound of honey is sufficient to winter a thousand bees.

Stock Department.

THE CAUSE OF INFERIOR STOCK.

Some farmers sell or slaughter their best stock of mares, cows, ewes or sows, and thus cut off all hope of any improvement at one blow. Does a heifer show any disposition to fat easily, she is encouraged to feed until ... fellow, who belong to the same order as Pharaoh's lean kine, are kept for milk or raising calves, because they are not and cannot be made fat for the butcher. Has a farmer a sow pig which becomes fat upon the feed which the rest of the pigs are starving, he gives her over to the butcher's knife, and propagates from "land slabs" and corncribs.

Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe, she will be fat about the time his half-filled pork barrels are empty, and she is stripped of her fair skin and fair proportions simply because she is worth the trouble of killing; and thus many of our farmers perpetuate a breed of animals that are a disgrace to the country. They seem uneasy while they possess an animal that will draw the attention of their neighbors or the butchers, and woe be unto it if it put on a better appearance than its fellows, for from that time its doom is sealed.

To improve the breed of animals it is by no means necessary to incur a great expense in bringing animals from a distance. If a farmer will mount his horse and ride across the country some fine day, and view the live stock of his neighbors, he will soon perceive that there are abundant means of bettering his circumstances by a cross or exchange, at a slight cost, and he by this plan is improving his judgment by comparison, and hoarding up experience for a future day that will be of more value to him than the expense of many such excursions; and improvements once begun and persisted in for a short time, will produce such a corresponding improvement in the mind and circumstances of the farmer as will ensure its continuation, and richly reward all his labor and outlay.

Many of our farmers destroy the hope of improving their stock by a system of false economy in the selection of the males from which they breed their stock; many do not keep a male from which to breed their horses or horned stock, nor is it necessary, as one will do for a neighborhood; but this one should be the best; and in order to keep a good one, a good price must and should be charged for his services.

Many farmers lose $30 and $50 in the value of a full grown horse, steer, ox or cow, by a system of false economy, by not being willing to pay $2 or $3 more for the services of a male.

I have repeatedly driven my cows three miles to a good male, at a cost of $4 or $5, when I could have found a male on my neighbor's farm at a cost of 25 cents.

About three weeks ago I sold a five-year-old colt for $180, when colts of the same age could be bought for $140 to $150, and can only attribute the extra price to the additional expense of $5 in the choice of a male.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ATTENTION TO CATTLE.

Very few will dispute that if it pays to keep live stock, the profits will be in proportion to the management of it; therefore any one would suppose, on first thinking of the subject, surely every stock-raiser will have the very best attention paid that can possibly be contrived. Is it so? Alas! no. In every herd, in every flock, there are animals of the same age which differ in a great degree in their aptitude to carry flesh and in milking properties; also in the flock, the difference in the weight and quality of the fleece, as well as the contrast in mutton qualities, will be very great, and all these characteristics require a watchful and intelligent mind to note the cause of every peculiarity, so that weeding out or judicious counteraction may be resorted to.

A man who excels in the management of cattle, has studied the disposition and habits of animals, and understands what kind of food suits them best at every stage of their existence, and how to treat them at all seasons of the year and under every circumstance, so that he has no sickness, excepting of such a kind as no human foresight could have prevented. Attention to cattle will pay, at all events, and if owner and attendant are both skilled in the science of breeding, so as to produce superiority in shape and constitution in the descendants, by the judicious mating of the parents, as well as in bringing every generation nearer perfection by forcing every good trait, success will follow to a greater extent.—*Country Gentleman.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM AS AN OUT-DOOR PLANT.—If the claims of a plant to our notice be measured by its services when other flowers are scarce, the Chrysanthemum will give place to very few, if any; for in the dull autumn months almost up to Christmas, it cheers us with its varied hues. Each individual florest, too, has been, through the skill and patience of cultivators, made to conform to a high standard of excellence, and without diminishing the constitutional vigor of the plant, as in the case of some other plants that have undergone improvement at the florist's hand. Hereafter we may write of how to grow, and the best varieties.

The Horse.

WHIPPING HORSES.

Prof. Wagner, in writing upon this subject, says: Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise arousing and stimulating the passions, and then crushing the will through which ... can be greater than this, and there is nothing that fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman, as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate from the sense of fear entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited, the object is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a naturally gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall.

The Dairy.

AN OCCASIONAL CHANGE OF PASTURES DESIRABLE?

We copy the following from proceedings of Central New York Farmers' Club. If any of our dairymen have experience on this point we shall be pleased to hear from them;

"Dr. L. L. Wight, of Whitestown, said: 'I believe that it is now conceded that cattle do better by being confined to one pasture during the season than by changing from one field to another, as has at times been recommended. This is, at least, decidedly in accordance with my experience. There should, therefore, be but one pasture for cows, unless they number over seventy-five in a dairy, under which circumstances it may be preferable to divide them. Thus, on ordinary farms, more than one pasture is unnecessary for cows; another should be used if young cattle are reared, or horses or sheep. The meadow had also better be in the same inclosure with the plough land, thus necessitating only three large lots for a farm of several hundred acres even.' The Hon. Samuel Camprell was 'much interested in the statement that it was conceded that a single pasture was better for the dairy herd. He had supposed that a succession of pasture was approved, but was glad to know otherwise.' Messrs. Bonfoy and Shull approved the one pasture system. The cattle are not restless, they are not subjected to the danger of over-feeding, and there is better yield. Morgan Butler would in the future have but two fields—ploughed land and meadow in one, and pasture in the other. He would not turn the cattle on the meadow until the crop is taken from the ploughed land. We cannot, he added, stand the burden imposed by the cost of fences. It must be reduced. Dr. Wight thought the two field plan might answer for uplands, but the grass would grow too rank on the Mohawk flats, a flood might come, wash the sand among the grass, and the next year's crop would be short. Mr. Cleveland remarked that if he had his life to live over he would not build so many fences. 'Remove all your fences and soil your cattle,' said Mr. Cleveland."

THE COW'S INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Milk Journal* says:—That cows have memory, language, signs, and means of enjoying pleasant associations, combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interspersed among much of the low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farmhouse one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred was grazing homewards. The women took their positions with stool close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which at first were we thought addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giula, Sposa, and many names, which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice, we found was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the open just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from their fields take up their places in the sheds.

Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

PLANT STREET SHADES.

BY F. R. ELLIOTT.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND HORTICULTURIST.

In years gone by there was no safety in the planting of a shade tree upon the street fronting one's property to make the roadway beautiful, and at times shade the traveler. At this time, however, the general laws of the States make the roadways belonging to the owners of the lands adjoining to the centre of the street, and only of service to the public as passways for themselves or such stock as they choose to drive along them. No stock are allowed as free commoners, and each owner of stock when driving it from point to point must accompany it and be responsible for any damages by it committed. They who own property and do not wish to pasture are not compelled to fence, but if they do pasture must make the protection required to keep the stock upon their own land. In other words, we may say that all of the street belongs to the property adjoining owners, and if they do not wish to pasture it, they can leave it void of fence. Such being the oversight of the State laws touching protection of rural individual property. There should be a common cause of improvement to property in the country by a joint action of owners in districts toward the planting of ornamental trees upon roadsides. There is an old adage, "He who plants pears for his heirs," that many another adage has no truth in it to-day. It is true that under the education of such an adage, as well as that, "if he plants a shade tree it will never benefit him, or bring in a dollar," prevent the so doing.

The association of the farmers' or others' home, in rural districts is, that the land cost so much, and crops must be made from it, that return a yearly interest and income. Very few have a thought, entering the mind, that the approach of the main road to their property, and the ornamental trees fronting and on it, add yearly value thereto. Many varieties of trees grown upon lands at half the care and expense of annual crops, will in ten years afford from their growth forty per cent, over the sales and value of annual crops. There are many varieties of shade trees, that when planted only measure three inches in diameter at the base of the truuk and twelve feet high, which, will in six years measure sixteen inches in diameter and thirty feet in height. Ten years more will ... branches where they have been grown unobstructed extended to a diameter of forty feet, and bodies ten to twenty feet high, of eighteen inches in diameter.

By planting street trees at due distances many farms would double in value in a few years. Some of them would also get a shelter belt in a measure from storms, and always afford a shade to man and beast, rendering travel a delight rather than a task.

"A TON OF HAY," Etc.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Having been engaged in other matters, I have failed until this time, to notice a short communication from Chautauqua, N. Y., signed "P." in the *Ploughman*, of the 14th ult., in reply to some statements of mine which appeared in a previous number of the *Ploughman*. In the first place, I wish to rectify some figures, which were erroneously printed in my communication in regard to the cost of keeping a cow for 300 days in a year, embracing the time a good cow can be milked. I said it would cost 44 cents a day for that time, making $132 instead of $165.60 as printed in the *Ploughman*. Both "P." and "D."—the latter writing from Rowley, in this State, overlooked this error, although it required but little mathematical knowledge to have discovered it. Perhaps if "D." had rectified these figures, his ideas of the cost of keeping a cow for the length of time mentioned, would not have materially differed from those entertained by myself.

Having been engaged in producing milk for market for several years, and having also carefully noted its cost, I feel confident that the conclusion to which I arrived in my previous article, is not distant from the truth. Of course, I mean the cost of producing milk in this part of Massachusetts.

Notwithstanding the strictures of "P." writing from Chautauqua, N. Y., in regard to the cost of producing a ton of hay in this locality, I still adhere to my original statement. Of course, if the naked cash cost of growing a ton of hay in North Swansea, were $25, and I could get no more than $25 for the same hay when landed in Providence, my nearest principal market, I might as well retire at once from that kind of business.

But in making up the different items of cost, I am supposing the same to be paid for in cash, the same as though I were to put up a house and pay for the material and labor in cash; whereas, if I with my team of two horses and reach wagon, go to Providence and purchase five feet of stable manure, load the same and return to my farm, and spread the fertilizing substance on my meadow, I have travelled a distance of 17 or 18 miles and used up the best part of a day.

This proceeding, if the team and labor were furnished by some one beside myself, would cost at least $4. In harvesting the hay the same ideas are applicable. In regard to mow, rent, interest on land, taxes, etc., every person can make his own estimate; but I am certain that a farm of 50 or 100 acres that will pay 3 or 4 per cent, without the buildings, is as good an investment as the average railroad property. With these explanations I am confident a majority of farmers in this part of the State will say that I am not wide of the truth in my deductions. I can but think that $2 per ton for cutting and housing of hay, the estimated cost of "P" in Chautauqua, N. Y., is absurdly low, as labor is nearly the same there as here. The statement of "P" that meadows in his vicinity, not fed down in the fall, seldom require a top dressing, may be partially true in his neighborhood, but is not applicable to this part of the world. Here, for four or five months in the year, the land is alternately freezing and thawing and seldom covered by snow for a week continuously. This is a terrible strain on the land. We are near salt water. In his inland locality I presume the earth is covered with snow for months together, which is a great benefit to the land, almost equal to a small coat of manure

But I am elaborating too much, and will close. "P" concludes his brief article by saying, "now, our idea of writing for the press is that all statements should be not only plain, but reasonable, and that these crude and absurd figures should never get into print." It seems to me that this language is somewhat presumptuous for a person who says he is "no farmer," and whose knowledge, if he has any on the subject, is confined to his own locality, and is not applicable to this latitude. I may not possess the aptitude for readily mastering the science of practical farming, but, after having devoted a life service to the business, I am not willing to concede that my figures are either crude or absurd. On the contrary, with many years' experience in growing hay, and several in producing milk, I feel confident that my conclusions are based on facts, and are reliable, as applied to this part of Massachusetts. I thank the Rowley farmer, "D," for his impartial comments on the statements contained in my first communication. E. P. S.

N. Swansea, May 15, 1877.

The Ploughman.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BOSTON, SATURDAY. MAY 26, 1877.

☞ *Every member of the New England Agricultural Society, will receive gratuitously, a copy of this week's Ploughman, with Supplement, containing the Official Announcement of Premiums to be Awarded, at the Fourteenth New England Fair, to be held at Portland, Maine, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1877.*

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Headquarters New England Agricultural Society, No. 45 Milk Street, Boston, May 2d, 1877.

To Farmers, Mechanics, Artizans and all other Persons Interested in the Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society for the year 1877!

The New England Agricultural Society has perfected an arrangement with the **Maine State Agricultural Society**, by which a joint exhibition will be held at Presumpscot Park, in the City of Portland, Maine, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1877.

The Exhibition will open at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, Sept. 3d, and close on the afternoon of Friday, September 7th.

It is designed to make this Exhibition complete in every department and to that end a liberal Premium List is published in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, and will be issued in pamphlet form at an early day.

Correspondence is invited upon any and all subjects connected with the contemplated exhibition.

Letters may be addressed to Hon. Samuel Wasson, Secretary Maine State Agricultural Society, East Surry, Maine, or to the undersigned at Boston, Mass.

DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Secretary New England Agricultural Society.

There is an important rumor respecting the relations of England and Russia, which come by way of Paris. It is to the effect that a note of a conciliatory character has been communicated to the St. Petersburg Cabinet by the British Embassy, on questions relating to Constantinople and the Suez Canal, both for the present and the future. What may be the purport of this communication or the ultimate result of it, of course no one can as yet presume to tell.

A dry season is predicted by many, of which the recent hot spell is called the sure precursor. The belt of drouth is already marked out by the studious and watchful ones, and the condition of California is apprehended as that of all the northern States. Let us put in corn, notwithstanding, and hope for the best.

The frightful disaster that occurred at the launching of an iron vessel at Roach's shipyards, at Chester, Penn., by which seven men [illegible] resistless way to the water, is one of those catastrophes which has not often to be chronicled. But it curdles the blood in the veins to read it, even more than the stories of explosions in the deep Pennsylvania mines.

Bismark has been summoned from his retirement to Berlin, doubtless in consequence of the late developments in France. The German Government would drift wildly in the turbulent seas that threaten to engulf all the European powers, if the master's hand were not on the helm. Important resolutions are expected to be at once taken in the Cabinet as to Germany's future course with France.

The New England Agricultural Society last year won an extended reputation by the distinguished part it played in the Centennial Exhibition. At Philadelphia it shared with marked honor in the great International presentation, and came off with lasting testimony for the farming population of the New England States. The credit it earned it brought home with it, to be enjoyed for years to come by those who form the body and soul of this now renowned Society. No interest can claim to have had a finer or more effective presentation at the Centennial than the New England farming interest. For the first time in its history it stood side by side, not only with the farming interests of the other sections of the country, but with those of the world; and it achieved honors that ought to stimulate our agriculturists to the utmost possible exertion.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

It will hardly be necessary to ask the special attention of the readers of this week's *Ploughman* to the Supplement which is issued with it, for the purpose of presenting the new Premium List of the officials of the New England Agricultural Society. It has been prepared with extreme acre, the widest possible advantage to the agricultural interests of New England being the single object of its composition. The farmers will see from a careful perusal of it that it is scaled generously for the times, that it omits no feature of value or importance to their interests and advancement, that it recognizes in its make-up and spirit all the improvements which are suggested by time and experience, and that it, above all, seeks to harmonize to the utmost extent the varied features of progressive farming in New England. There will likewise be found to be a proper balance between the claims of all current agricultural interests, so that none can feel that it does not come in for their due share of recognition and all can testify to their interdependence and close relationship. To have brought together all these points, different and yet similar, into a single, harmonious whole is no small task even for hands that have been charged with the duty for a number of years.

The only reception which a List like this is deserving of is the one which betrays the hearty enthusiasm of the agricultural community. It merits the instant endorsemens and hospitality of all who stock yards and stalls or harvest the heavy crops of the field. This List is the banner around which to rally for the campaign that is opened. Up and down its columns range alluring prizes that are worth the eager attention of all those into whose hands it will come. It is the chart of the season, the map of the seat of war; and as such it should be kept ever at hand as a constant stimulus to the season's exertions. We trust that the farmers will become enthusiastic over it, and as they read and re-read it will form resolutions to select their points of attack and triumphantly carry them. Enthusiasm does as much for farming as for all other callings, and little enough is ever accomplished without it. It may be of the quiet order in the farmer's case, but on that account it is all the deeper. The approaching New England Fair is to-day in the dawn of its Spring promise; in the early Autumn it will realize, in all probability, more than any of the hopes that were the property of its successful predecessors. We appeal, therefore, to the farmers of New England to study this chart of the field well, and determine to bring in glowing reports of their accomplishments to Portland in September.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Though little visible progress has yet been made by the Russian armies, there is reason to believe that a general movement across the Danube is going on as we write. The Czar is to be present to see the plan fully executed. The moving bodies of Russians number three hundred thousand men in arms, and the scheme is to cross the Upper Danube near Servia, which will enable the Russians to make their way through the Balkans with much less difficulty. Still the Turks are represented to be ready to meet the invading host, and will doubtless fight desperately. In Asia Minor, the Russians have not yet succeeded in capturing Kars, though there has been some severe fighting around it. But Ardahan has succumbed after an energetic assault. The revolt of the Circassians in the Russian rear, however, makes the situation of the latter army precarious, cut off as it will be from its communications. There is also a rumored insurrectionary spirit manifest among the Russian troops themselves.

Perhaps the most interesting, if not significant, feature of intelligence is that which commits Germany, Austria and England to an alliance; but whether an offensive and defensive alliance, or with intent, in a certain contingency, to operate against Russia, is not yet fathomable by outside observation. Were such an alliance to set itself up against Russia, that would bring her hands to her side instantly. The temper of England and the course she is likely to pursue has all along been one of the engrossing questions in connection with this war, but just now the attitude of President MacMahon of France, by exciting actively the apprehensions of Germany, has so complicated affairs that it is more difficult to speculate on probable results than ever. MacMahon has suddenly come out against the French Legislative Chambers and the nation in the role of a Monarchist, under the inspiration of the sacerdotal party in Italy; and any movement in that direction would make it easy to involve Germany, with England and Austria offering where it would be for their interest.

Not the least encouraging feature about the coming Exhibition is the enthusiastic spirit with which the farmers of Maine are to a man going into the business, with the determination to make it a grand success. So, too, are the other States, all united in the single purpose of pushing on the agricultural column.

THE RUSSIAN HALT.

It is a problem how far Russia means to go at first in this war. The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times*, who is a Hungarian and feels no friendship for Russia, says that she intends to push her conquests in Europe no further southward than Adrianople, at which point she will pause and ask the advice of Europe,—in other words, that she will make another and a final appeal to Europe to assist her in regulating the affairs of Turkey. Such a supposition is far from inconsistent with the character of the Czar, who is known to be timid of temperament and not overzealous for this war in the first place. But by the time Adrianople is reached, if at all, the war will have become a national affair for Russia and a religious affair entirely for Turkey. We incline to believe that Russia will strive to the last to secure the antonomy of the Christian provinces of Turkey in Europe, perhaps under the joint protectorate of Russia and Austria, and the opening of the Dardanelles Straits to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. And that is just the point where British interests are vitally touched. All is therefore in the dark, and Russia may yet do a good many things very differently from the way she originally planned.

The Executive Committee exercised great care in distributing the large number of premiums which appear on the list in the *Ploughman* Supplement, for the stimulating result which appear in that attractive sheet.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body was officially prorogued by the Secretary of State on Friday of last week, after a continued session of four and a half months. As our readers all know, the leading questions before the Legislature during the session were the Hoosac Tunnel and the Prohibitory Law, and the measures which were finally passed on them by both branches were vetoed by the Governor at the very close of the session. So that the Tunnel remains virtually in the same condition and with the same prospects as before, and the License Law continues in operation for another year. There was no progress visibly made in regard to taxation reform, but the friends of that important measure are far from discouraged, feeling that their case stands better than it ever did before. Double taxation is not likely to be long popular enough to be supported by law among an intelligent people. One of the most important measures passed, which the future will show to be such, was the act authorizing the incorporation of building and loan fund associations, which combine the features of savings banks with the much needed facilities for borrowing money for building purposes on good security. The right of eminent domain is signally established by the Legislature in the passage of the Old South bill, a copy of which was given in the last *Ploughman*. The law for the inspection of buildings and factories responds to a very urgent public demand, and so does that modification of the act which makes common carriers just as liable for damages done on Sunday as on other days. The system of mulcting towns for damages by the highway has also been much improved. The Westboro School and Danvers Hospital questions were the most exciting of any raised during the session, but nothing practical was done at last except through investigation. The coroner's office was abolished, and an act was passed for the punishment of trustees and executors for embezzlement, and one for the better protection of young children from hard and cruel treatment. On the whole, it was a good working Legislature.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

One of the two Reports presented to the Legislature in relation to the state of discipline at the Westboro Reform School merely admits that there has been an excess of corporal punishment there, though commending things generally, while the other severely condemns the treatment of the boys but advises no mode of remedy. A single member of the investigating committee demands sharp remedial legislation, that shall limit and define the power to punish refractory inmates. The employment of violence even on hardened persons inevitably tends to develop and establish the worst traits of the youthful character. The boy, however bad he may be, ought to be made to see that it is not his superior who punishes him, but the law which he infracts. That is voiceless except within his own nature. By leaving him as much as possible alone with that, he at least learns pretty soon to lay aside his spirit of hostility and rebeliousness.

The use of the strap, the sweat-box, the hose, and other contrivances for physical torture has not yet been shown to work any moral results. These things are but skin deep in their effect, when they do not break any bones. The idea of sweating sullenness out of any kind of a lad would seem to be absurd. It amounts to nothing to reply that the overseer becomes naturally irritated That is irrelevant. Moreover, it is the very reason why he should not be allowed to administer physical punishment. The silent operation of law on young minds drives out all thoughts of hate, and leaves them to punish themselves. The law of recompense for wrong and the person administering it ought not to be regarded as identical, but as much as possible divorced from one another. It will be a supreme civilization that, when it inflicts the proper penalty for wrong, brings offenders face to face, not with the machinery of justice, but with the absolute and inflexible rule of justice itself. This is to be the better idea respecting discipline in our schools and other institutions.

The new feature about the Fair Committee will not fail to give universal satisfaction. The Chairmen of the various Committees are not to be named until the forenoon of the second day of the Fair, which will put it out of the power of any parties to privately arrange for what is meant to be open to free competition only. The general complaints on this score which have been heretofore made will thus be obviated.

AGRICULTURE'S PLACE.

This is the straightforward way they are taking now about agriculture. In an article in one of the leading New York dailies the writer says,—"After all, the only source of wealth and prosperity is the soil. Through it alone is wealth created. In it we place one grain and take out a hundred. It is the bank which pays an unfailing interest. All other profitable pursuits are based directly or indirectly upon the utilization or the handling of the wealth thus created; and if this basis is destroyed, the whole commercial fabric falls to the ground, for the simple reason that there is nothing left to utilize or to handle. The machine stops, as an engine does when the steam is shut off, and all business becomes a mere swapping of jack-knives and keeping of faro-banks." It is as true as gospel. If the farmers will but heed a fact that is the plainest of all in our social and commercial system, they will show the sagacity which is essential to success in any calling whatever. Agriculture never was so universally recognized as the big wheel as it is now.

All the live stock that gives both animation and value to farming will be found duly classified in the Premium List, with proposals of prizes for every class. It makes a schedule fit to enliven the eyes of all farmers. Only by taking forward steps in this way every year can the agriculture of New England hope to rank with that of the older countries of Europe.

OVERSTOCKED OCCUPATIONS.

A New York law school has just sent forth a batch of nearly three hundred young graduates to get their living by litigation. How they are going to begin to do it in these times it is not easy to see. There is but one vocation now that is not crowded, and that is farming. The West and Southwest offer almost limitless opportunities for young men of energy and resolution, who a few years hence would have every reason to bless the choice to which they committed themselves. The trouble in this country is not so much in getting a living as in getting it in none but a certain way. Our farmers and mechanics make up by far the largest part of our male population. They are the only real producers, the rest being only distributors, go-betweens, agents, and errand runners. And it so happens that these two avocations are not at all crowded at the present time. If independence is all that is sought, it is as good as assured to every one with industry. Wealth will accumulate fast enough where all are engaged in production.

The departments to which every owner of a farm may choose to confine his competitive display should be those in which his circumstances will best vindicate his choice. Let every one select his field and buckle to the task of cultivating it energetically till September, and the result will exceed anything that has yet been achieved.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

The new temperance movement which is sweeping like a forest-fire through the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania and the Southern tier of New York, carrying all before its magical power, is now as far east [illegible] ously threatens to invade New York. It is certainly one of the most marvellous things of the age. Towns, cities and villages give way before it without the slightest show of resistance. The man who started it and gave it his name was once a saloon-keeper in Pennsylvania, and in the course of his business took the life of one of his customers by kicking him down stairs into the street. For this he was found guilty of manslaughter and served a term of years in prison. It was while he was in prison that he became convinced of the thoroughly evil course of his past life, and firmly resolved that if he should ever come out of prison again he would devote himself to the task of making amends for the wrong he had done and the social misery he had caused. And he has faithfully kept his word. The method of the new movement is entirely different from any former one. It originates with drinking men themselves, who reason with one another on common-sense principles. They see what a tax of money, time and prosperity they have paid to drink, and resolve to cut it off at once.

It ought to be regarded as just as great a distinction among farmers to carry off a prize or a medal at the Exhibition as it is in other callings to fly a ribbon, wear a badge, or carry a baton. The class of farmers among whom the prizes are distributed from year to year, is the class that inevitably represents progressive agriculture.

LOVERS' LUNACY.

So distinguished a writer on economical and financial subjects as Prof. Jevons, of England, has seen proper to take note, in one of his recent essays, of the amount of time and material that is consumed in the period of courtship. Each pair of lovers, he asserts, forms a serious drain upon the resources of the community. He does not reckon in the increased consumption of articles of luxury, such as chocolate caramels, cream-soda, opera tickets, bear's grease and cologne, nor allow on the other hand for the small saving of gas or kerosene incident to the turning down of burners and lamps; for he sets off against these a hundred other small ways of waste. But he reckons chiefly the waste of time. He cites statistics from the report of the American Bureau to show that if the number of hours annually wasted in this great republic in courting were spent in labor, such as the sawing of clapboards or the doing of plain laundry work, the proceeds, placed in a sinking fund at three and a-half per cent. interest calculated semi-annually, would pay off the annual debt in three and a very long decimal fraction of years! So huge a sum does the annual courtship of the country cost. But then, let us ask Prof. Jevons, what would be the good of all these sawed clapboards and this immense heap of laundry work if the work of courtship were to stop altogether? Aha!

ADAMS NERVINE ASYLUM.—The corporators of the proposed Adams Nervine Asylum have organized by the choice of the following officers: President, Samuel Eliot; Vice-President, Alpheus Hardy; Treasurer, C. W. Loring; Managers, trustees, President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio, and John E. Tyler, Rufus Ellis, Samuel A Green, Samuel D. Warren, Charles F. Choate, Solomon B. Stibbens; Secretary, James C. Davis; Physician, L. Hollingsworth, Robert Willard. The property devised by the late Seth Adams for the benefit of the institution, amounting to about $500,000, is held by John N. Barbour, James C. Davis and Aquila Adams as Trustees. The corporation is to maintain a hospital for the cure and relief of indigent, debilitated and nervous persons who are not insane and who may be in need of a curative institution. The corporation also has authority to receive and care for persons not indigent, who may be otherwise suitable for treatment in the institution, but shall require of such persons a reasonable compensation therefor. By the provisions of Mr. Adams's will the asylum must be established in one of the parts of Boston formerly known as Roxbury, West Roxbury or Brighton, or in Brookline, Watertown or Newton, and a sight will speedily be selected.

☞ A Palmer farmer has discovered that potato bugs can be kept out of the fields by means of a tight board fence two feet above the ground and one foot below, with a cap piece of tin projecting over the outer side, so that when the bugs crawl up the board and attempt to walk out on the under side of the tin they will fall back to the ground on the outside. The theory is, the potato bug cannot walk feet upward on the under side of smooth tin, and hence a fence of this kind will keep all foreign bugs out, and a little early watching will dispose of all bugs inside the fence.

The Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society, to be held at Portland, Maine, commencing on the third of September next, promises to be of more than usual interest. The people of Maine are taking hold of the matter with great earnestness and enthusiasm. We invite special attention to Col. Needham's call upon the Farmers and Mechanics, printed in this week's *Ploughman*, and also suggest that the Supplement containing the Premium List be preserved for future reference.

The Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has removed to its new quarters in the new building on the corner of Montgomery Place and Tremont street, in this city, where it will continue its good work for the dumb races and the community with renewed energy. The resignation of Hon. Frank B. Fay as Secretary, was imperatively required by the impaired state of his health. The success of the Society is conceded to be in large part due to his energy and activity on its behalf, and his resignation, aside from the necessity which compels it, is received only with the assurance that his active sympathies will always co-operate with the Society's humane and benevolent purposes. Mr. Abram Firth, one of the directors, has consented to perform the duties of the Secretaryship temporarily. Mr. Firth is a well-known and active philanthropist, is abundantly qualified, and the cause of our dumb animals will be equally fortunate if he should find it possible to permanently assume the position to which the Society has invited him.

The Ploughman never stood higher or stronger before the great agricultural community of the country than now. Its influence is everywhere conceded, and it speaks on agriculture with an authority that is readily recognized. With its steadily growing popularity, it naturally draws to itself a corps of correspondents from all quarters, whose communications add greatly to its interest and value. It is made up with extreme care, and the intellectual work expended on it weekly is visible to all its readers in its fresh and living results. In the future as in the past, no pains or expenditure will be withheld to enable it to maintain its standard character as an agricultural journal for the times. The best proof of a journal's success is its influence, and the tokens of such proof multiply for the *Ploughman* continually.

Death of a Noted Stallion.—The celebrated stallion Godfrey's Patchen, which has been doing admirable stud service at Beacon Park the past two or three years, was sent into the country last winter on account of his great age—twenty-one years, and when he returned to quarters at Beacon Park a short time since, it was noticed that he could not eat hay or oats. He failed gradually, and a day or two since his mouth was examined by Dr. Lilliman and other veterinarians, who discovered a number of ulcers upon or under his tongue. In order to remove these an operation was performed Monday, and in his struggles the horse seriously injured his spine. He remained in dreadful agony till Tuesday, when the surgeons were again summoned. A report from Beacon Park, Tuesday afternoon, stated that it was decided that the horse could not live, and therefore he was killed. Godfrey's Patchen was owned by B. D. Whitcourt & Co., and after Hopeful had developed to be so fast a trotter the sum of $5,000 was refused for Patchen.

Goldsmith Maid.—Some twelve or fifteen years ago a queer character, nicknamed "Jersey Bill," lived at Otisville, N. Y. During the races at Goshen or Middletown, he used to visit the courses for the purpose of peddling whips, which were made of reeds, and which he sold for five or six cents a piece. When Bill had accumulated a little money he abandoned his itinerant pursuits, settled down at Hampton, and became proprietor of the tavern there. He had many acquaintances among the farmers in Sussex county, N. J., and when business was slack he would take a run across the line to visit them. On one of these occasions Bill chanced to see a mare which beadmired greatly, and which, after some dickering, he purchased for $150, and brought her back with him to Hampton. She stood about fifteen hands high, was a sprightly, neat-limbed creature, and attracted considerable attention from the connoisseurs in horseflesh who frequented Bill's tavern. Not long after he received an offer of $750 for the animal, and finally accepted it. The mare was taken in charge by her new owner, removed to Newburgh, placed in the care of a careful trainer, and in due time regularly introduced upon the trotting turf. Her history from that time forward was marked by a series of triumphs. Last week she made the fastest time (2:16¼) ever known on the trotting course in the State of California. The gentleman who purchased her from Jersey Bill was Mr. Alexander Goldsmith, and the mare's name is Goldsmith Maid.—*McGee's Illustrated Weekly.*

To the Friends of the Children's Mission.—The subscriber having been appointed Superintendent of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, will cooperate with the missionaries of that institution in carrying on and extending its work in the field for which it was established.

To this end correspondence is solicited and interviews are desired with [illegible] orphan or destitute children needing homes.

Second: Any who desire or would be willing to receive into their families, either for adoption or for a term of years, some boy or girl who, from the death or misfortunes of its parents, has come under the care of this institution.

Third: Clergymen, superintendents and teachers in Sunday-schools, and all persons whose benevolent and charitable feelings move them to aid this Mission by contributions of money, clothing, etc., or who are disposed in any way to assist in its work.

The officers of the Children's Mission desire to impress upon the public the importance of the work in which it is engaged,—a work second to that of no other institution; that its support depends almost entirely upon the voluntary contribution of its friends, and particularly those of children in Sunday-schools; and that its power for good is limited only by the amount of money given it to work with. They solicit opportunities to make its objects, methods and results better known, feeling sure that when known and understood, the means for continuing and enlarging its labors will be amply furnished.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Office of the Children's Mission, 277 Tremont street, nearly opposite Hollis street, Boston.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Government of the Children's Mission: Henry P. Kidder, *President;* Samuel B. Cruft, *Secretary;* Henry Pickering, *Treasurer;* Charles Faulkner, William H. Baldwin, J. Mason Everett, Ellis L. Motte, Clarence W. Jones, John Kneeland, Warren P. Tyler, Thomas Gaffield.

The Lobster Law.—The new law passed by the Legislature is now in force, and it reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Whoever sells or offers for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, either directly or indirectly, any lobster less than ten and one-half inches in length, measuring from one extreme of the body *extended* to the other, exclusive of claws or feelers, shall forfeit for every such lobster five dollars, and in all prosecutions under this act *the possession of any lobster* not of the length herein before required shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict.

SEC. 2.—All forfeitures accruing under this act shall be paid, one-half to the person making the complaint, and one-half to the city or town where the offence is committed.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, which consists of Dr. John P. Ordway, Geo. R. Brown, James P. Richardson, Walter M. Brackett, Jonas Walker, L. Prouty and Weston Lewis, will take cognizance of any violation of the law brought to their notice, and all communications addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Geo. B. Brown, will be considered confidential.

☞ The auction sale of the *Ames Plow Company*, advertised in this week's *Ploughman*, closes the operations for the Spring, if it does not likewise inaugurate those for summer. The Company's list of farming tools and implements seems all but interminable. Their resources are apparently endless. From viewing the crowds which have thronged these widely-known sales thus far, it might be supposed that almost every farmer in New England was by this time supplied with all the tools and machinery needed to pursue his calling with success; but the fact that the attendance on each occasion seems to surpass the previous one would make such an inference out of the question. The truth is, the great agricultural community are only fairly opening their eyes to the attractions and importance of their public sales, and each successive week fairly witnesses it.

☞ *The Clipper Mower* and *The Archer Horse-Rake* are implements offered to the farmers thus seasonably by EVERETT & SMALL, manufacturers and dealers. Their advertising notice in the proper column sets forth the merits of each of these necessary machines in farm work, to which we commend the attention of agriculturists. This house is an enterprising one, and carries a heavy stock of modern and improved farming tools. Farmers who are considering what sort of a Mower or Rake to select for the season's work cannot fairly say that they have got the best until they have passed their judgment on the implements above referred to.

— Large amounts of Russian bonds are going from London to Holland, to take the place made vacant there by United States drawn bonds which were sold by Treasury order. The Dutch are buying Russian securities, instead of American four and a half per cents.

—We have five regiments of cavalry and infantry available for the defence of the Texan frontier against the incursions of the Mexicans.

— In less than thirty days St. Louis will be receiving new wheat from Texas.

— A panic reigns in all the Russian ports on the Black Sea, in consequence of the success of the Turkish navy at Sukum Kaleh. Odessa itself does not feel safe.

— The hail and thunder storm last week in Western Massachusetts did a large amount of damage to glass and fruit trees. The hail in many places was deep on the ground.

— The Treasury has made a call for ten million more of bonds.

☞ *Gastric disturbances* are speedily corrected by *Milk of Magnesia*, which soothes the irritated stomach, and regulates the action of the bowels. For the nausea attending pregnancy it is the best possible remedy, and it also helps to assimilate the food of infants. Sold by Druggists.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic opens with a second article by Edward H. Knight, author of Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, on Crude and Curious Inventions, being almost wholly occupied with drums, and supplied with some thirty illustrations of that rather monotonous instrument, as used by the ancient people of the world, including those of Asia and Africa. Dr. O. W. Holmes appears with a poem entitled "The First Fan," which undertakes to recite the origin of that now necessary toy. Wa-ha-toy-a is a description of an excursion among the mountains and villages of Southern Colorado, which is fresh and reviving reading at this time. Another paper is to be read, by the same author, on the social condition and characteristics of South Carolina. The May Pole of Merry Mount, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is concluded. The Ward of Three Guardians is a story of life in Utah, nineteen years ago, by Albert G. Browne, Jr. A critical essay on Fitz Green Halleck, by G. P. Lathrop, will be found excellent as well as extremely timely reading. There are also poems by Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, and Marian Douglas. The Contributors' Club is one of the most attractive features of the present number, in which Mark Twain puts in an appearance. The original music is a song, words by W. W. Story, and music by F. Boott. The book reviews and notices of the Memoirs of Charles Kingsley and Barry Cornwall, Wallace's Russia, and Schuyler's Turkistan. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

The London Quarterly has the following table of contents, all pertinent to the spirit and movements of the times and from the pens of the ripest scholars and ablest writers; Mr. Edwin's Pope; Political Biographies; The Kitchen and the Cellar; English Thought in the Eighteenth Century; George Sand; Mr. Wallace's Russia; Harriet Martineau's Autobiography; The Balance of Power; The Military Position of Russia in Central Asia; and Turkey.

Harper's overflows with good things, as in fact it always does. The first article, which is profusely illustrated, is on Contemporary Art in Germany. Then follows a poem, named A Dream-Land City. The Androscoggin Lakes forms the subject of a vastly entertaining and instructive description of that inland chain of waters, bountifully illustrated. The Niebelungen Lay, with abundant illustrations, is the interior and exterior story of the great national poem of Germany, the Iliad of that people. The story of Erema, or My Father's Sin, is continued in four chapters. A poem follows—La Festa Della Statuto, an Italian suggestion and theme. The Wheeler Survey in Nevada supplies the fruitful occasion for numerous illustrations, every one of which serves to heighten and widen and vitalize the meaning of the text. Gibraltar, with three illustrations, is a timely topic for treatment. The other articles are Moses Clymer's Victims, illustrated; An Order for a Cameo, a poem; Birds' Nests, with illustrations of the nests of four of our favorite wood birds; The Professor's Victim, a story; Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments, with six illustrations, Part IV; A Woman Hater, Part XII; A Fear, a poem; Garth, concluded; and the several departments of the editor's separate work. It is a royal number. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

Scribner's presents for its first offering an article entitled France to America, which is a complete history of the new project to present a statue of Liberty to the United States, which is to be placed on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, and there "enlighten the world." It is made much more interesting by reason of its six accompanying illustrations. Then there is a very readable Eastern sketch, entitled To Damascus by Diligence. Croton Water forms the theme of another paper, which is very elaborately done. Col. Waring contributes a paper on Village Sanitary Work, with eight illustrations. The Soul's Immortality is "an attempt at a Socratic dialogue" by Edward Payson. There is also a portraiture, with two portraits, of Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield. Prof. Boyeson also contributes a biographical sketch of the Russian novelist, Ivan Tourgueneff. Something about Horses is the title of another illustrated article, one that is just in time for the opening season of races. Calvin, a Study of Character, is a paper of marked merit by Charles Dudley Warner. The serial of Dr. Holland, the editor, increases in interest, and the variety of short stories and poems that appear in this number contribute to make it a perfect garden of literary delights for the beautiful month of June. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

The *Galaxy* leads out into the many fields of June with a poem by Emma Lazarus, on Spring [illegible] began, and that is successfully. The Biography of Alfred de Musset, by his elder brother, is transcribed and retouched by the skillful pen of Henry James, Jr. The Fascinations of Angling are fascinatingly described by George Dawson. The live question of Executive Patronage and Civil Service Reform is discussed by J. L. M. Curry. The Three Periods of Modern Music, by Richard Grant White, tells of many things which all persons had not before thought of in connection with drawing-room music. And there are several other articles in this number which will challenge attention equally with those already named. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

St. Nicholas touches the month of June in just the dainty and poetic way it should, with beautiful pictures, gay and gladsome stories, sunshiny sketches, and singing verses. The frontispiece of this number represents a morning in June, with a brimming stream across which contented cows are wading, and overreaching boughs laden with green. The Stars in June is the subject of Prof. Proctor's always welcome paper. Prof. Brooks describes the nests of many of our more familiar birds. Edgar Fawcett rhymes about June Roses Frank and Pattikin's House are opened and closed as attractive serial stories. Susan Coolidge writes of the Mothers in the Desert, and Mr. Egleston or the Child Bishop of Salisbury. Spray, a pet black-and-tan, gives the juveniles his portrait. It is a charming number. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

Lippincott's is awake with variety and as fresh and breezy as any hill-top, as befits the opening of summer. Down the Rhine forms the second of Lady Blanche's most fascinating sketches of travel, the scenery and castellated ruins of that historic river being likewise portrayed with pencil. The Valleys of Peru comes to its close in this number, and all readers will unite in the verdict that it has proved a most charming and instructive series of papers of travel. Edmondo de Amicis forms the theme of an article of pathetic and profound interest. He is an Italian author, not yet much known in this country. Curious Couples tells us a variety of humorous and other stories of the observations of a clergyman in the South. Albert Rhodes writes on Chinese Immigration, and Some Tyrolean Superstitions are described and accounted for by Ethel C. Gale. The Marquis of Lossie is continued, and we have besides the stories of The Lost Voice, A Love Chase, and The Priest's Son by the Russian novelist, Tourgueneff. There are poems by Paul H. Hayne and Emma Lazarus, and a paraphrase of Theocritus, entitled The Sleeping Song. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

The Popular Science Monthly offers to its wide and increasing circle of readers an exceptionally valuable list of papers. They are as follows: On the evolution of the Family, I, by Herbert Spencer; Our American Owls, by Prof. Samuel Lockwood, illustrated; Initiatory Forces, by George Iles; Mesmerism, Odylism, Table-Turning and Spiritualism, by Wm. B. Carpenter, F. R. S; On the Distribution of Standard Time in the United States, by Prof. Edward S. Holden; Matter and Mind, by Frances Emily White, M. D.; Gar-Pikes, Old and Young, by Prof. B. G. Wilder, illustrated; Relation of the Air to the House we Live in, by Dr. Von Pettenhofer, illustrated; Spinoza—1677 and 1877, by Ernest Renan; Transmission of Excitations in Sensory Nerves, by Dr. Paul Bert, illustrated; Sketch of Alfred Russel Wallace, with Portrait; Correspondence, and Editor's Table. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

Godey's Lady's Book for June appears with that brilliant look of health, youth and beauty on its pages that remain as its unfailing attraction. It is indeed a thing of beauty, and as popular now with the ladies as it ever was. Mr. L. A. Godey, we see, is about to retire from his long management of this favorite lady's magazine, having been at its head for almost fifty years. His formal valedictory will appear in the July number. The Lady's Book, we understand, has been purchased by a stock company formed by several gentlemen connected with the press in Philadelphia. While extending our cordial congratulations to the venerable publisher on having achieved such results as he has, his name being a household word throughout the country, we offer the new company the sincere expressions of our good will in embarking on their new venture. The Lady's Book is to be found on the counter of A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Out West* is the title of Oliver Optic's new story, which gives the boys at once an adequate idea of the run of its contents. It is also called —"Roughing it on the Great Lakes." This book is published uniform with its predecessor, "Going West," and, like that, is full of movement and character, and set off with apt and striking illustrations. From the author's personal knowledge of life on the water, it may be readily inferred that he has depicted the experience of Lake navigation in the Northwest with all the accustomed felicity of his productive pen The boys will all want it. Lee & Shepard, Publishers.

RESTRAIN THE DOGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Dear Sir,—You have the thanks and the sympathies of all the readers of the *Ploughman* in this section, for your excellent article upon dogs in last week's number. The terrible death by hydrophobia of one of our most estimable ladies, has brought the danger of unrestrained dogs fearfully near to us all.

The dog was a stray one, and laid upon the doorstep when the lady of the house opened the outside door, and he flew at her, biting her thumb. It was instantly cauterized, but that dread disease, hydrophobia, resulted in a brief time, and a most important member of a family and of society was sacrificed as a result.

Hereabouts the dogs are the terror of women and children. A READER.

North Chelmsford, May 21, 1877.

☞ The May meeting at Mystic Park was successfully inaugurated Wednesday, May 23. Lady Foxey won the 2.37 race, her best time being 2.25. The chestnut gelding Walter won the 2.50 race; his best time was 2.35¼. The black gelding James G. Blaine, owned by David Nevins, Jr., at the conclusion of the second heat in the 2.27 class, dropped dead in his harness.

PROF. TYNDALL'S WARNING.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can be do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat. The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all *workers*. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the on-coming foe, and the victim trusts that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a strong hold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to ensure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attack of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine. (Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

STOP THAT COUGH,

Or it will terminate in that dreadful disease, consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists among many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected, but we can assure our readers that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will do all this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which after using many remedies without any relief threatened to terminate seriously. We were, however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like manner we recommend this excellent preparation.

JOHN G. WESTAFER, editor of the *Chronicle*, Elizabethtown, Pa., March 26, 1874.

50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. Sold by dealers generally.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles at $1, for the cure of colic, old sores, sprains and bruises, is the best in the world, or no pay. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure fever, bots, worms, give a fine coat, and increase the appetite; 25 cents; certified to by Colonel D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and hundreds of other persons. Sold by [illegible]

THE LATE EDMUND QUINCY.—The funeral of the late Edmund Quincy took place at his residence in Dedham Monday afternoon, and there was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased. Among those present were Charles Francis Adams and family, Robert C. Winthrop, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, E. R. Hoar, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George B. Emerson, Chief Justice Brigham and Judge Colburn of the superior court, members of the faculty and board of overseers of Harvard College, members of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a number of Mr. Quincy's associates in the anti-slavery movements. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dedham, and consisted simply of prayer and the reading of the burial service. The only floral offering was a modest cross. The arrangements for the funeral were carried out as simply as possible, in accordance with what would have been the wish of the deceased, and only the immediate family relatives accompanied the remains to Mt. Auburn.

☞ CRACKED COCOA, made of the best quality of Cocoa, retains the freshness, aroma, and nutritious properties of the fruit. Eminent physicians recommend its use. Your grocer will furnish the best, which is put up by Walter Baker & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ Be sure and ask your grocer for the *Boston Yeast Powder*, the best and purest Baking Powder in the market. There is an actual saving of about 40 pounds of flour to the barrel by using this powder. ap28-4t

41 NEW AMERICAN 41

Sewing Machines, of the first quality; best finish and lightest-running lockstitch machine in the world. Also the self-threading shuttle can be had on the best and easiest terms at our office, 41 Avon street. Agents wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. apr28-tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. L. B. Schwarz, Mr. Christian J. Sinninger of Middletown, Penn., to Miss Caroline Lang of Chelsea, Mass.

9th inst., by Rev. E. E. Hale, Mr. S. W. French of Denver, Col., to Miss Grace A. Stone of Watertown, Mass.

In Dorchester, 16th inst., by Rev. Joseph B. Clark, Mr. William H. Howland to Miss Nettie F. Cox, both of Boston.

In Lawrence, Mass., 17th inst., by Rev. Joseph Coit, Mr. John Cabot of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Carrie A. Whittier of Lawrence.

In Brimfield, 13th inst., by Rev. W. K. Pierce, Mr. J. Wesley Benner to Hattie F. Cobb, both of Boston.

In Antrim, N. H., 17th inst., by Rev. W. R. Cochrane, Dr. Charles C. Frost of Manchester, N. H., to Miss Evelyn B. Marshall of Stoneham, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 20th inst., Sarah P., wife of George Bradford, 68 years 9 months.

18th inst., James L. King, late of Hopkinton, 51.

In Dorchester, 16th inst., Emeline S., widow of the late Charles C. P. Tobey.

In South Boston, 16th inst., Mrs. Esther A., wife of Ellery T. Knowles, 44 years.

In Charlestown, 17th inst., Mrs. Sally Gardner, 97 years 12 days.

In Cambridgeport, 16th inst., Lucy, wife of John Towne, formerly of Salem, 83 years.

In Oak Grove, Malden, 18th inst., Horace Gleason, Esq., 75 years 9 months.

In Lynn, 16th inst., William Henry Sweetser, 52 years 8 months.

In Norwood, 17th inst., Vina M., wife of Samuel E. Pond, 70 years 9 months.

In Hingham, 22d inst., Mary C. Lincoln, daughter of the late Martin Lincoln, 71 years.

In Hingham, 21st inst., Mrs. Lucy Lincoln, widow of the late Marshall Lincoln, 85 years 7 months.

In Bridgewater, 16th inst., Capt. E. W. Barstow, in the 66th year of his age.

In Wenham, 20th inst., Franklin Hadley, 78 years.

In East Medway, Mass., 20th inst., Mrs. P. A. Gould, daughter of Abby and William Godfrey, 64.

In Dedham, 16th inst., Edmund Quincy, 69 years.

In Dedham, 20th inst., Miss Sarah Fairbanks, 87 years 4 months.

In South Framingham, 20th inst., Hon. Joseph Fuller, 74 years 9 months.

In Wayland, 14th inst., Hannah Baldwin, wife of the late Col. William Baldwin, aged 93 years.

In North Scituate, 16th inst., Anna Bailey Dyas of Boston, widow of the late Capt. James Dyas of England, 82 years.

In Beverly, 16th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Trask, relict of Capt. Israel Trask, aged 82 years 1 month 23 days.

In Littleton, 17th inst., Mrs. Dorcas Brown, widow of the late Deacon Leonard Brown, 89 years.

In Bangor, Me., 19th inst., Edward Kent, 75 years.

In Derry, N. H., 10th inst., John L. Fletcher, 62.

In Providence, R. I., 22d inst., Eliza P., wife of Dr. N. B. Whitaker, and daughter of the late Mr. George Cunliff of Cranston.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

There is a moderate demand, and sales are not very brisk, especially for tough cheese that is made from milk pretty well skimmed.

We quote fine factory at 14@14½c., with occasional sales of a fancy factory at 15c; fair to good at 12@13c; common at 10@11c ⅌ lb.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Fresh lots of Eastern are not quite so plenty; we hear of no sales above 13½c., and P. E. I. eggs have been sold at 12½c; and a fair range of prices for all kinds has been 11½@13½c ⅌ dos., with some stale lots of Western at a lower price.

ST. ALBANS BUTTER MARKET.

At the St. Albans butter market on Tuesday, May 22nd, the attendance was good and the receipts large, but the market was dull and lower. Prices were, for good 16 to 18 cents, choice 19 to 20 cents, selections 22 cents per pound.

BOSTON LUMBER MARKET.

The market is very dull, and prices generally rather favor the buyer. Receipts continue to accumulate, and only the most tempting offers will induce the yard men to purchase beyond their immediate wants, Western lumber is in light receipt. Southern is coming along a little more freely. The Josiah Whitehouse, from Brunswick, Ga., brings 292,000 feet of yellow pine, and the Ella M. Watts, from Pensacola, 230,000 feet. Hardwoods are in light demand, this being about the closing out of the season. With present rates of freight it would not pay to ship black walnut from the West this way.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—Market dull, and there is little doing except to supply present wants. Quotations are nominal, but tend in buyers' favor. We quote supers at $7 00@7 50; common extras at $8 00@8 50; spring wheat extras, including choice Minnesota bakers', at $8 75@9 50; Ohio and Indiana brands at $9 75@10 25; Michigan at $9 75@10 50; Illinois at $9 50@10 75; St. Louis at $9 75@11 50; fancy Minnesotas at $10 50@12 00; Southern family flour at $9 75@11 25 ⅌ bbl.

Corn.—Market dull at 67@69c ⅌ bush for yellow, but in the absence of sales these prices must be regarded as nominal.

Oats.—Market dull and prices easier. Sales of No. 2 mixed in elevator were made at 49½c. Oats on track and in elevator range from 49½@51c for No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white; rejected at 45@48c; No. 1 white at 64@66c., and No. 1 mixed and No. 2 white at 58@61c.

Shorts.—Sales of Shorts have been made at $17 00 ⅌ ton. Feed and Middlings range from $18 00@22 00 ⅌ ton.

Beans.—The market is quiet, and buyers purchase only in small lots as required for present use. We quote mediums at $2 87½@3 00 ⅌ bush for good to prime; $3 12½@3 25 for pea beans, and $2 80@2 87½ for yellow eyes.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are in good supply, and the market is quiet at quoted rates. We quote at $1 15@1 20 ⅌ bush for prime Jacksons; $1 05@1 10 for Prolifics; Davis Seedlings are in limited demand at $1 00; Chenangoes in good order are selling at 85c., and other varieties at 80@85c ⅌ bush. Bermuda Potatoes sell at $7 50 ⅌ bbl; Green Peas at $3 50 ⅌ half bbl crate.

Hay and Straw.—The market remains firm for all good lots, and sales are made at prices within range of quotations. Some fancy lots of coarse hay have been sold at $22 00 ⅌ ton, but this is an extreme price. We quote coarse hay at $21 00@22 00 ⅌ ton; medium at $19 00@20 00, and fine at $18 00@19 00 ⅌ ton. Straw at $21 00@24 00 ⅌ ton.

Cotton.—The market is dull, and, in the absence of movement, prices are entirely nominal. We quote New Orleans, Texas, &c—Middling, 11½c; low middling, 10⅞c; good ordinary, 10½c; ordinary, 9½c. Upland—Middling, 11c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 10c., and ordinary, 9½c ⅌ lb.

Broom Corn is dull, with a light demand from the factories, but stocks not particularly pressed for sale. We quote 6@9c., according to quality.

Hops are very quiet, but the market seems to have fairly touched bottom for this season, having reached the export level. It is reported that some of the Cooperstown growers intend to plant new gardens this year.

We quote 10@16c for 1876; 7@12c for 1875; —@— c for 1874; 4@5c for old olds; and 20@23c for new Californias. Malt, 75@85c for two-rowed State, and $1 20@1 35 for six-rowed Canada.

Tobacco continues dull, but tolerably firm for Kentucky grades, especially for the better descriptions. Havanas are easy.

Havana wraps $1 50@2 50; do fine fill $1 20@1 30; do good fill 90@$1 10; Yara $85@$1; Kentucky Lugs $7½@9½; do med. to good $10@13; do fine do $14@18. Ct. & Mass('73) fill. 7@10; 2nd $12@19; wraps $35@45; fine wraps $50@60; ('74) fill $6@7; 2nd $9@15; wrap $12@25.

BOSTON GROCERY MARKET.

Coffee is dull again. The country trade is well filled up, and some dealers anticipate a prolonged dull, with prices tending downward. The Rio market is maintained.

We quote Java at 21@25½c; do. Ankola and Mandalings 24½@26½c; Rio 14@19½c; Mocha 25@27½c; Maracaibo 18½@22½c; Costa Rica 18½@22½c; Jamaica 17@22½c; San Domingo 16@17½c.

Fruits.—Foreign dried are dull again, but prices are no lower. Prunes are easy. Peanuts are active and firm. It is believed that the crop this year at most, will not be more than two-thirds that of 1876. Foreign green are quiet and unchanged.

We quote Raisins, layer new at $1 80; do. London $2 40; do. frail $1 35; do. Muscatel $2 30; do. Sultana 10c; do. Valencias 7c; Currants, old 5¼@6c; do. new 6¼@7c; Citron, Leghorn 17½c; Dates 5¼@5½c; Figs, layer 10@12c; do. bbl 8@10c; Prunes, French, case, 12@16½c; do. Turkish new 8¼c; Almonds, Languedoc 19c; do. Ivica 16c; do. Jordan shelled 42@44c; Peanuts, Va., $1 15@1 35; do. Tenn., —@—c; do. African $1 00@1 20; Pecans 7@9c; Filberts 10@11c; Walnuts, Naples —@—c; do. Grenoble —@—c; Brazil nuts —c; Castinas 6@7c; Cocoanuts $5 50.

Molasses is in very good demand at strong prices, but the market has been less excited than of late, owing in great measure to the reduced stock.

We quote Porto Rico at 50@56c; do. prime choice 58@68c; Barbadoes 55@58c; Cienfuegos 47@53c; Boiling, 50 test 53@53½c; Muscovado 42@47c; New Orleans 54@60c.

Rice is very firm at the recent advance. Stocks are greatly reduced, and the Southern markets continue strong.

We quote Carolina, fair 5¾@6c; do. good 5½@5½c; do. prime 6¼@6½c; do. choice 6¾@7c; Rangoon, g 2½@3½c.

Spices are extremely dull, with no speculative movement to break the monotony.

We quote Cloves at 38@39½c; do. stems 15@15½c; Cassia, Canton 22@22½c; do. Batavia, 22@22½c; Ginger, African 8@8½c; do. Calcutta 6½@7c; Black Pepper, Sumatra 13½@13¾c; [illegible], Pimento, gold 13@13½c; Sago 6½c; Tapioca, cy 6¼@6½c.

Starch is dull at the recent decline, with the mills still purchasing sparingly. We quote 4½@5c for potato by the carload and 3½@3¾c for corn.

Sugar continues firm, but the excitement of the past two or three weeks has subsided. Refiners as a general rule are well supplied for the present with the large purchases recently made and with direct importations, and are reluctant to buy at the advancing prices demanded by holders, especially in view of the limited demand for their product. We quote the market quiet.

We quote Muscovado fair at 10@10½c; good refining 10½@10¾c; good to prime grocery 10½@10¾c; clayed, D. S., Nos. 7 to 9, 9¼@10½c; Nos. 10 to 12, 10¼@10½c; Java Nos. 10 to 11, 10¾@11c; Manillas 9½@9¾c; Iloilos 9½@9¾c.

Refined has been in fair demand, without material change in prices. Low grades have been in fair request. The market for hards, however, is barely steady at the close, with only a moderate demand, and our quotations show a decline of ⅛c.

We quote crushed at 12¾c; powdered at 12¾c; granulated at 12½@12¾c; standard A at —@12c; extra C 11½@11¾c; yellow at 10¾@11c ⅌ lb.

Teas have begun to develop a trifle better feeling. We quote as follows:

Oolong good 27@33; do. choice 38@43; do. Amoy 27@35; Formosas, choice 58@76; do. good 40@57; do. common 32@37; Japan, common 22@30; do. good 33@35; do. fine 45@49; do. choice 50@70; Hyson 1st 55@77; do. 2nd 33@44; do. Young 1st 63@77; do. 3d 30@34; Gunpowder, 1st 70@82; Imperial 1st 50@57; Souchongs, fair 23@26c; do. fine 40@57; Twankays 20@24.

Cider Vinegar.—At wholesale ⅌ gallon, 20@25c; retail, ⅌ gallon, 35@40c.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

The receipts of choice butter have been taken quite readily at quotations, but grades below strictly fine move slowly. Prices are unaltered, and there is a supply of fair to good butter fully equal to the demand.

We quote choice freshly-made creameries at 25@26c; choice new dairy at 21@23c; fair to good at 18@21c; common at 14@16c; old butter ranges from 10@14c., and there is very little that would bring the outside price in lots. Jobbers' prices are two or three cents ⅌ lb above these quotations.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The market is dull for Pork, and the transactions are confined to such quantities as are required for immediate use. Lard is unaltered and in fair demand. Smoked Hams are quiet, and the demand is confined to small lots. There is no change to note in Beef, and there is a fair trade for mess and plates at quotations.

We quote clear Pork and backs at $19 50@20 50 ⅌ bbl; mess at $17 00@17 25, and extra prime at $13 50@14 00 ⅌ bbl. Lard at 11@11½c ⅌ lb for Western and city steam and kettle rendered. Naphey's kettle rendered leaf Lard at 13c for 3 lbs, 12½c for 5 lbs, 12¼c for 10 lbs, and 13½c for 1 lb cups. Fairbank's kettle rendered leaf lard at 13½c for 3 lbs pails, 13c for 5 lbs, and 12¾c for 10 lbs. Smoked Hams at 10½@11½c ⅌ lb for city and Western. Beef at $13 50@14 00 for mess and extra mess, and $15 00@16 00 ⅌ bbl for plate.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The week has been fairly active, sales footing up nearly a million and a half pounds, nearly all domestic wool. The unusually large amount of 840,000 pounds consists of California, Oregon, Texas and Territorial wools, of which 630,000 pounds are new spring California. A trifle better feeling is perceptible throughout the market, especially for spring, which is still ruling higher at San Francisco than in this market. A large proportion of the sales, however, as usual at this season of the year, is more the result of the desire of dealers to close out their old stocks, preparatory to the reception of new wool, than of any particular anxiety of manufacturers to purchase. Pulled wools continue to sell fairly, and the sales this week of this kind have been even larger than of fleece. Fall California has now become much reduced in stock.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Continue seasonably active, but prices are unchanged for the week. Competition among producers is active.

Cement, Portland, $4 25; do. Rondout, $1 40; Brick, eastern, hard, $6 50@$7; do. Boston face, $12@14 00; Calcine Plaster, $1 65; Lime, 90c; Hair No. 1 20c; do. No. 2, 15c.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.

The leather market continues to hold the general attention of the trade. The deadlock between buyers and sellers has now lasted over a fortnight, and a change one way or the other is generally looked for soon.

Rough Leather continues in light demand from curriers, but holders generally will not make concessions.

We quote good to choice 10@13 pound hemlock average suitable for grain 28@31c., the outside figure suitable for choice grain leather. Medium and heavy grades, 27@29c. Rough oak, 10@12 pound No. 1, 30@32c; heavy 28@30c. Calfskins of light average and ordinary quality 50@55c; Sheepskins, best 12 to 15-lb skins, 25@30c; No. 2 12@17c.

Wax and Kip are very steady and very firm. The market is rather inactive, however.

We quote wax at 14½@19½; choice, 21@22c., the outside price for Chicago leather; kip, 16@19c; very choice, 21@22c; grain, 14@17c for heavy, 13½@14½c for light; pebbled 12@14½c; buff heavy, 16@22c. do. light, 14@17c; enamelled 13@14c; patent 16@20c ⅌ foot; splits 25@30c ⅌ lb for common, 35@40c for choice. Curried Calfskins 55@70c; common skins 65@90c; fancy 90c @$1 20. Sheepskins $1 50@8 00.

Crop Sole is firm at our quotations, the sales being constant; but, as there is no speculative feeling, the sales are only equal to the absolute wants of manufacturers. The tanners are running very close to the demand, and there never was a time when so little 4-months old leather was in the market. Well-known tannages, as always, are in good request.

Light crop 32@35; Damaged 29@31; Middle crop 32@35; Crop bellies 16@18; Heavy crop 33@36; Belting bellies 18@20c; Light backs 35@37; Hose bellies 19@20; Middle backs 34@37; Union bellies 19@24; Heavy backs 36@38; Curriers' roundings 8@9½.

Hemlock Sole is slack.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	2395	2510	132	4411	957
Last week	3118	5315	310	4599	1061
One yr ago	3416	4075	410	5792	834

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat—extra, $8 25@8 75; first quality, $7 50@8 00; second quality, $6 50@7 00; third quality, $5 75@6 25; a few choice single pairs, $9 00@ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $5 50@

Working Oxen.—$120@220; handy steers, $87 $125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $25 $45; extra, $50@80; farrow and dry, $18@30.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings, $10@20; two-year olds, $15@30; three-year olds, $25@40.

Sheep (Wool)—Per lb, live, 5 @6½cts; extra, 7@8½. Sheep and Lambs ⅌ head, in lots, $3 50@8 50.—Spring Lambs 8@11 c ⅌ lb. Sheared Sheep, 3@5½c.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 6 @6½cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @8½c; retail, 8½@9c.

Veal Calves.—4c@5c.

Hides—Brighton, @6½c ⅌ lb; country lots, 6@6½.

Calf Skins.—10@12c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 6 @6c⅌lb; country lots, 5 @5½c

Pelts—1 25@1 50 each. Country lots, $1 25@1 50.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine....			New York....	32	230
N. Hampshire	22	277	R. Island....	—	
Vermont	70	80	Western......	2249	1640
Massachusetts	2	283	Canada.......	20	
Total				2395	2510
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg...	1093	757	Eastern..		
Lowell.	26	113	On foot and boats.....		
Boston & Alb.	1276	1640			
Total				2395	2510

Drovers & Droves of Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
New Hampshire.			**Massachusetts.**		
Dow & Moulton.	6	12	G. W. Jones	2	75
J. S. Nutter ...	2		W. H. Bardwell		208
Aldrich-Johnson	13	55	**New York.**		
Pike & Hubbard	1	50	D. Rice		230
Henry Morse ..		69	H. C. Clark.....	32	
B. F. Wood.....		91	**Western States.**		
Vermont.			A. N. Monroe..	120	
W. Ricker......	3		Hathaway-Swift	825	
Mallery-Kimball	20	25	J. Stetson......	48	
Kidder-Robinson	8	21	Roe & Wreaferd	64	
Williamson & Sprigg..	7		C. Leavitt & Son	147	
Adams & Taylor	5	30	Hyde & Wheeler	50	
M. T. Shackett..	24	4	J. McFlynn.....	47	
R. E French....	2		Wm. Scollans ..	48	
			Canada.		
			H. M. Mix......	20	

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, May 22nd, 1877.

The business in selling cattle was not very brisk at this market. We have seen the time when cattle were sold like hot cakes, whole trains of cattle to change hands at a few moments' notice, but we did not find a great rush this morning. The trains were light loaded, not only with cattle but sheep, with all sorts of qualities, some especially choice oxen and some cows, that looked as if they had been more than half starved the past winter; as is generally the case, the good and better class of cattle were disposed of; nobody really wanted the high hipped boned fellows, having got a taste of something better the past few weeks. Prices have not ruled any better towards the buyer. What cattle were sold went at corresponding figures of last week. Butchers do not have Chicago dressed beef now to fall back upon. Cattle they must have, or the beef business will dry up; fortunately there were cattle enough, and buyers were slow in bidding. What could not be found there could be got at Brighton.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

Aldrich & Johnson sold 2 oxen fed by Jas. Hall of East Westmoreland, N. H.; were well fatted and weigh 3800 lbs.

Adams & Taylor sold 2 oxen to dress 1050 lbs at 8¼c D W.

J. S. Nutter sold 2 oxen to dress 2600 lbs; they were sold to J. B. Thomas, and were as fine a piece of ox flesh as we noticed on the grounds, fed by Geo. Harris of Whitefield, N. H., sold at 9c D W, and $2 over.

H. C. Clark sold 2 oxen, 3400 lbs, at $204; 3 bulls (2 year olds) at $21 each; 2 stags for $150; 2 oxen for $165; 2 4-year old steers for $100; 2 oxen, fine, that weighed 3800 lbs at home, 3500 lbs here.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra...........	6¼@6¾	Light to fair........	4½@5½
Good to prime..	5½@6	Slim	4½@4¾

A few lots of premium steers cost....... 6¾

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22nd and 23rd.—At the closing up of the last week's market, dealers had to come down on prices, full as much as the rise noticed, all day Monday and Tuesday, when butchers went home Tuesday night; they contrived to buy light, calculating to look upon the market on Saturday, but the *lookings* did not tend much towards buying cheaper. To-day they came to market, not knowing how to take things, but finding light supply, they bid very much as cattle were sold last Tuesday. We call the quality of the Western steers much inferior to the offerings of last week, and where prices seemed a grain lower, the sharp buyer would notice that the [illegible] were paying full as much as last week. What cattle arrived over the Boston and Albany R. R., were closed out almost entirely on Tuesday. A. N. Monroe had of the 68 car loads shipped, only one load unsold at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YARDS.

A. N. Monroe sold 28 steers, averaging 1250 lbs, at 6½c, live; 75 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at $6.30; 31 steers, averaging 1275 lbs, at $6.35; 10 steers, averaging 1250 lbs, at 6½; 30 steers, averaging 1275 lbs, at 6½c; 14 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at 6c; 17 steers, averaging 1100 lbs, at 5⅞c; 13 steers, averaging 1110 lbs, at $5.65; 16 steers, averaging 1275 lbs, at 6⅞c; 17 steers, averaging 1250 lbs, at $6.05; 15 steers, averaging 1275 lbs, at $6.20; 15 steers, averaging 1400 lbs, at 6½c; 16 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 6¼c; 40 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 6⅞c.

SALES AT OLD YARDS.

Hathaway & Swift sold 16 steers, 21,600 lbs, a 6½c; 19 steers, 23,400 lbs, at 6⅞c; 35 steers, 38,830 lbs, at $5.80; 21 steers, 23,200 lbs, at 5½c; 11 steers, 15,950 lbs, at 5½c; 45 steers, 57,240 lbs, at $6.28¼; 51 steers, 58,980 lbs; 54 steers, 59,630 lbs, at $5.85; 20 steers, 20,520 lbs, at $5 65.

Fitch & McMurtry sold 10 steers, averaging 1150 lbs; 7 steers, averaging 1200 lbs, at $5.80; 5 bulls, 1400 lbs, at 4½c; 9 steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 5⅞c.

J. B. Cook sold 16 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at 6½c; 15 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at $5.35; 24 steers, averaging 1250 lbs, at 6¼; 12 steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 5½c.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 21 steers at 6½c; 9 steers at 5⅞c.

J. McFlynn sold 15 steers, averaging 1400 lbs, at 6½c; 13 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 6½c; 10 steers, averaging 1240 lbs, at $6.35.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

A light run of Northern sheep, 870 head including lambs, considerable many lambs, and on these prices range 8@11c ⅌ lb instead of 11@12c; on sheep the range is as last quoted.

W. H. Bardwell had the best lot of Spring lambs in market, averaging about 70 lbs, they were the universal admiration of every one that noticed them, and we presume were sold at fancy prices. The supply was also light from the West as noticed in our table.

Henry Morse sold 67 sheep and yearlings weighing 5520 lbs at 7½c ⅌ lb.

Adams & Taylor sold 30 sheared sheep average 52 lbs at 3c ⅌ lb.

Dow & Moulton sold 12 lambs average 42 lbs at 10c ⅌ lb.

B. T. Wood sold 91 sheared sheep, weight 6410 lbs at 5½c ⅌ lb.

Aldrich & Johnson sold 34 lambs average 55 lbs at 11c ⅌ lb.

Kidder & Robinson sold 10 lambs average 45 lbs at 10c ⅌ lb.

STORE CATTLE & WORKING OXEN

A few York State yearlings were sold at Union Market, 12 head at $150 the lot, or $12,50 each. Several pairs of oxen that were in condition to work but were sold for beef, not any call for workers.

NEW MILCH COWS.

The market for milch cows about as we found it last week. Prices ranging from $30@$55, or $60, unless fancy,

Kidder & Robinson sold 2 cows and calves at $51 each.

H. C. Clark sold 1 cow and calf at 32 and 1 cow and calf at 35.

Adams & Taylor sold cows with calves from $32@$40.

VEAL CALVES.

Not any change in prices on veal calves. The supply is decreasing; what were offered we should judge were in better demand and claimed fair rates.

Dow & Moulton had 125; I. S. Nutter 10; Aldrich & Johnson 28; Pike & Hubbard 10; L. Hastings 35; W. Ricker 52; Hastings & Campbell 117; Mallery & Kimball 176; Williamson & Sprigg 83; Adams & Taylor 18; M. T. Shackett 127; R. E. French 65; F. F. Brady 105.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

132 pigs came in at Union Market and were sold at wholesale at 8½c; Fat hogs ½c lower.

POULTRY.

We should judge that there were 4000 lbs of live poultry landed, one buyer had 3000 lbs. Prices 13c for mixed lots.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Last Saturday another batch of cattle were shipped on steamer Massachusetts, of Warren Line, for Liverpool, about sixty head. We find that these different shipments of cattle tend to sustain prices at our own markets. Country butchers had to buy more freely this week. If beef should advance in price consumers will have to live more on eggs, which are selling at retail in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, at 14 cents ⅌ dozen, but we are of the impression that prices on cattle cannot rise to any extent this season. Our resources are not at all limited; we have just the country out west to grow cattle, all that is wanted is a little encouragement, and our supplies could be increased threefold; we look for heavier supplies next week.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle.—Market dull and ¼c lower; range 9½@12c; exports for the week 7300 quarters Beef and 280 live Cattle; receipts 9700 head.

Sheep dull at 4@5½c., all clipped; Lambs at 6@8½c for Western; 9@11c for Jersey; receipts 18,700 head.

Hogs dull at $5 65 bid alive, $5 75 asked Receipts for the week, nearly all slaughtered 21,900 head.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Beef Cattle in demand and higher; sales of 2200, extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $6 50@7 00; fair to good do., at $5 50@6 25; common $4 50@5 00.

Sheep in fair demand; sales of 6000, clipped $4 50@6 25, wooled at 5@7c ⅌ lb.

Hogs unchanged; sales of 3700.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—The sales for the week sum up 4,669 head and last week 3,705 head. New York dealers purchased only about 600 head, and most of them were bought on Sunday, the market having subsequently declined and its ruling having been so irregular as to intimidate dealers. Brighton men took about 430 head. There was but little business done after Thursday, and the market for the week closed about at the ruling prices of that day.

We quote: Premium $6 20@6 63; extra $5 80@6 00; first quality $5 30@5 80; second quality $5 00@5 30; third quality $4 60@5 00; inferior $4 00@4 60.

Milch Cows.—The receipts number about 80 head, most of which were through consignments, 20 having been sent to Newburg, 20 to Poughkeepsie and 20 to Hudson. The left-over were disposed of at $35 00@45 00 for common to fair, and $50 00@70 00 for good to extra.

Sheep and Lambs.—We quote Sheep: Common to fair 4¼@5¼c., fair to good, 5¼@5¾c., and good to extra 5¾@5¾c ⅌ lb.—*Albany Journal.*

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The market this week was much more active at the opening and for a considerable time thereafter than it was last week. But on Tuesday sales were made very slowly, and the improvement of the previous day of ⅛@½c was partially lost. The quality was much better than last week, the tops being better and quite numerous—quotations were $4 00@6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs, few selling at the former figure.

Prices this week for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves at $6 25@6 75; that generally rated first quality $5 50@6 00; medium or good fair quality $5 00@5 50; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows $4 00@5 00; general average of market this week $5 75; extreme range of prices $4 00@6 75. Most of the sales were from $5 37@6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Milch Cows.—Good Cows have been active at $45 00@55 00, and common rather slow at $35 00@40 00 ⅌ head.

Swine.—The supply this week has been much in excess of the demand, and the quality of the receipts not as good as last week, for though there were some as good tops there have been many more common Hogs, far in excess of the demand, which has been quite limited, there being no activity at any time during the week. We quote at 6¾@7½c ⅌ lb net, few selling at the latter price.

Sheep and Lambs.—The quality of the Sheep this week is scarcely up to that of last week, and the demand for home use has shown some slight improvement, with a shade advance in prices, quality considered. There has been no outside demand for Sheep, though there has been some call for Lambs for shipment, but at a decline of full 1c ⅌ lb as compared with the figures of last week. We quote Sheep at 4½@5½c, and Lambs at 6@8c ⅌ lb gross, and slight domestic demand.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The cattle trade at this point for the past week was the most satisfactory to the selling interest that has been experienced for a long time, and the substantial improvement of 25@35c ⅌ 100 lbs was gained in prices. The markets below have been active and strong, and as the receipts, though good in quality, show a decided falling off as to numbers as compared with former seasons—being 8,131 head less than for the same time last year—the supply was readily disposed of on arrival at the advance noted. By far the larger proportions of the offerings were taken by Eastern buyers, the bulk of the business being transacted at a range of $4 75@5 10 for medium to good fleshy steers of light weights, and $5 25@5 60 for good to choice droves. A fair number, however, changed hands at $5 75@6 00, and for poor to good cows and common native steers, prices ranged at $3 25@4 50, with the bulk of such at $3 75@4 25. The supply was all sold, and the market closed firm and strong. We quote grades and prices as follows:

Extra heavy graded steers, $5 75@6 00; choice graded steers, $5 40@5 60; good to choice native steers, $5 10@5 35; fair to medium steers, $4 75@5 00; butchers' steers, $4 00@4 50; stock steers $3 50@4 50; cows and heifers, $3 25@4 75; bulls $2 75@4 00; veal calves $3 50@5 50; milch cows per head $25 00@40 00.

Hogs.—There was a slight falling off in the receipts of hogs as compared with the previous week, and prices generally were weak, unsettled, and lower for all grades except choice to extra heavy shipping lots, which were in light supply, closing quotations for the former showing a reduction of 10@20c ⅌ 100 lbs. Local buyers as usual made the bulk of the purchases, and the supply was all sold. We now quote the market steady at $5 40@5 60 ⅌ 100 lbs for good to choice heavy shipping hogs; $5 20@5 40 for fair mixed to good heavy packing lots; $5 10@5 20 for good to choice light, and $4 25@4 90 for culls and inferior lots of all weights.

Sheep.—The supply was light, and under a good local and shipping demand prices were firm and strong. We quote: Light to fair wooled $4 75@5 25; choice to extra $5 50@6 25; light sheared $3 30@3 75; fair to good $4 00@4 75; choice $4 80@5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.—*Prairie Farmer*

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending May 26.

BEEF, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 and 51.

Sirloin Steak, lb...25 @28		Beef Liver.........	@10
Rump Steak.... 25 @28		Beef Tongue......12	@15
Round Steak.....14 @20		Corned Beef....... 8	@12½
Rib Roast.........10 @25		Smoked Beef 25	@28
Chucks, &c........ 8 @12		Beef Tongue, salt.12	@14
Tripe .... @14			

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb ... 10 @12	Sausage Rolls .... 9 @10
Corned Shoulders 9 @10	Pigs' Feet........... 11@12
Briskets........... 11 @12	Lard.................. @10
	[illegible] .... @12

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Veal, leg.........20 @25	Mutton, legs..... 14 @20
Veal, shoulder....10 @12½	Mutton, should's.10 @12½
Lamb, ⅌ lb........12½@30	

Butter, Cheese, &c.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81

BUTTER.	
Prime.............30 @32	Fair to good do 12 @14
Choice, ⅌ lb.......25 @28	Farm .... 8 @12
Medium............20 @25	EGGS.
	Cape................. @16
	Eastern............. @15
CHEESE.	Northern............ @15
Prime Factory...16 @18	Western .... @14

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Turkeys, lb.... 15 @ 20	Pigeons, stall fed, doz
Chickens........ 15 @ 20	
Fresh Fowls.... @ 20	Pigeons, wild. 2 00 @2 50
Geese, common 10 @ 15	Widgeon, pair 75 @1 00
Geese, Mong'l .. @ ..	Teel, ⅌ pair... 50 @ 75
Geese, Green ... @ ..	Snipe, dozen. 2 00 @3 50
Ducks, Mong'l ⅌ lb	Peep, dozen.
	15 @ 20	Brant, ⅌ pair. 1 25 @1 50
Ducks, blk, pr 1.00 @1 50	Coote, each..
Quail, ⅌ doz 1 50 @2 00	Plover, dozen, 3 00 @4 00
Woodcock, pr. .. @ 75	Rabbits, each..
Partridges, pr. .. @ ..	Venison, ⅌ lb..
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair........ @ ..	Antelope .... @ ..

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Whitman B. Smith, Nos. 97 & 99.

Apples—	Tomatoes, qt 37 @ 75
Table, peck. 50 @ 75	Do. Bermuda, qt @ ..
Baldwins, pk 50 @ 75	Tomatoes, can.. @ 25
Russets ...... @ 50	Citrons, lb..... @ ..
Dried, ⅌ lb.....8 @ 10	VEGETABLES.
Pears—	Potatoes, bush 1 00 @1 50
Table, doz.. .. @ ..	Sweet Pot's, pk @ ..
Cooking, pk. .. @ ..	Turnips, pk... 25 @ 30
Grapes—	Beets, peck..... @ 25
Concord, lb .. @ ..	Beans—
Isabella, lb ... @ ..	White, dry, pk 75 @1 00
Catawba, lb .... @ ..	Lima, d'd, bush 5 @ ..
Blk Hamburg lb 50 @2 00	Cabbages, ea'h @ ..
Malaga .... 50 @ 75	Carrots, peck. @ ..
Oranges—	Parsnips, pk... @ ..
Havana, doz. 37 @ 50	Onions, peck. 10 @ 15
Florida...... @ ..	Cauliflowers .. @ ..
Jamaica .... @ 50	Celery, ⅌ doz. 0 00 @0 00
Messina...... 30 @ 40	Lettuce ⅌ head 6 @ 10
Valencia .... 50 @ 60	Squashes—
Lemons, doz... 25 @ ..	Hubbard, lb. 4 @ 6
Bananas, doz 50 @ 75	Marrow, lb.. .. @ ..
Peaches, can .. @ 25	Crookneck.. .. @ ..
Whortleberries, ⅌ can .... @ ..	Cucumbers, ea.. 6 @ 12
	Egg Plants, ea .. @ ..
Cocoanuts, each. 8 @ 10	Herbs, gr'n, b'h .. @ 5
Cranberries, pk 75 @1 25	Pickles—⅌ gallon—
Chestnuts, pk.. .. @ ..	Cucumbers .. 50 @ 75
Shellbarks, pk. 50 @1 00	Martinos ...... @ ..
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon........ @ 12	Limes .... @ 50
	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box..... @ 7 50
Bermuda Potatoes, new, peck ... @ 1 00	per doz ...... @ ..
Spanish Onions, new, lb ... @.. 10	Rhubarb, lb ... @ 3
	Artichokes, pk .. @ ..
Green Peas, ⅌ peck .... 50 @ 1 00	
Strawberries, quart .... 25 @ 50	
Asparagus (Savannah) per bunch .... 10 @ 15	
" (California) per bunch .... @ ..	
Olives ⅌ gallon 1 50	

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Bass, ⅌ lb .... .. @ 17	Shad........... 35 @ 50
Blue Fish...... .. @ ..	Pickerel, lb.... 8 @ 15
Codfish, fresh.. .. @ 8	Perch, doz .... @ ..
Haddock—	White Fish.... .. @ ..
Fresh, lb ..... 6 @ 7	Salmon Trout .. @ 20
Smoked.... .. @ 10	Brook Trout, lb @ 40
Halibut, ⅌ lb—	Sword Fish, lb .. @ ..
Fresh...... .. @ 12½	Lobsters, lb.... .. @ 10
Smoked..... .. @ 15	Frogs' Legs, dz .. @ 62
Fins .... @ 12½	Herring, salt.. .. @ ..
Cusk, ⅌ lb .... 8 @ 8	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz .... @ ..
Mackerel, each 8 @ 15	
Mackerel, lb,	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb .. @ 12
Spanish..... .. @ ..	
Eels, lb ...... 12 @ ..	Scollops, q't.. .. @ ..
Smelts, lb .... @ ..	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon ...... @1 00
Flounders, lb.. .. @ 6	
Salmon, ⅌ lb—	Clams, gallon .. @ 80
Fresh, Calif. 60 @ ..	Quohaugs, sol-id, ⅌ quart.. .. @ 35
Smoked..... .. @ 20	
Pickled .... @ 17	Tautog........ .. @ 10

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash. 14 00 @15 00	Family, bbl 14 00 @16 00
	Tongues, bbl 24 00 @26 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 29.

Pork, Boston ex Clear, bbl. 22 00 @23 00	Ohio Prime .14 00 @14 50
Boston No. 1 per bbl.... 20 00 @21 00	Lard, ⅌ lb.... 11½@ 12
Boston No. 2. 20 00 @21 00	Ohio leaf, lb .. 11½@ 12
Ohio ex. cl'r. 20 00 @21 00	Hams, Bos'n ⅌ lb.......... 11 @.. 12
Ohio Mess. 17 50 @18 00	Hogs, whole .. 7½@.. 8

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ⅌ lb .... 8 @.. 14	Lamb, sp'g, q'r2 50 @ 4 00
Sheep, ⅌ lb ... 7 @.. 14	Do. ⅌ lb .... 10 @.. 12

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.

BUTTER.	CHEESE.
Prime........ 24 @ 25	Fine Factory... 14 @.. 15
Choice .... 22 @.. 23	Fair to good do 9 @.. 12
Fair to good .. 16 @.. 18	Farm .... 6 @.. 10
Common ...... @.. 15	EGGS.
Choice West'n. 20 @ 22	Eastern .... @.. 14
Fair to good do 15 @.. 18	Northern....... @.. 13
Choice old ..... @.. ..	Western .... @.. 12
Common...... @.. ..	Cape .... @.. 15

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Whitman B. Smith, No. 97 & 99.

FRUIT.	Jacksons...... @ 3 00
Apples, bbl. 4 00 @ 5 50	Onions, bbl. .. @ ..
Cranberries, bbl	Beans, white—
Country. 6 00 @ 8 00	Medium, bu.... @ 2 25
Cape .... @ 8 00	Pea, bush. 2 75 @ 2 87
Lemons, b'x. 3 50 @ 4 00	Squashes, cwt—
Oranges, box—	Hubbard 0 00 @ 4 00
Havana, bbl .. @ ..	⅌ ton ...... 00 00 @ 0 00
Florida box .. @ ..	Marrow.. ..... @ 4 00
Messina.... 4 00 @ 5 00	⅌ ton ...... 00 00 @ ..
VEGETABLES.	Crookneck ..... @ ..
Potatoes, bbl—	Pickles, bbl—
Early Rose. 3 50 @ ..	Cucumber. 9 00 @12 00
Common...... @ 3 00	Limes...... 6 50 @ 7 00
Olives ⅌ gallon............ 1 50	

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Country, ton 25 00 @26 00	Straw, hun'd.... 85 @ 1
Salt Hay, ton..13 00 @16 00	

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Sons, 51 North Market St.

Barley, bush. 1 00 @ 1 25	Hung'n Grass, bush ...... 1 00 @ 1 25
Buckwht, ⅌ bush ...... 1 00 @ 1 25	Millet, bush.. 1 00 @ 1 25
Clover, White Dutch ...... 40 @ 50	Red Top, sak. 2 50 @ 2 75
Clover, Red, lb .. @ 15	R. I. Bent, bu 3 00 @ 3 50
Flax Seed ... 2 00 @ 3 00	Spring Rye, ⅌ bush..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Fowl Meadow, ⅌ bushel... 3 50 @ 4 00	Ky. Blue Grass.. @ 2 50
Herds Grass, ⅌ bush...... 3 00 @ 3 25	Orch'd Grass, ⅌ bush..... 3 50 @ ....

READ AND RUN.

— The Moslems of India are wit[h] [...] this war with Russia.

— An English lady, a wife and [...] celebrated for riding after houn[ds] [...] for across-country riding side-saddl[e] [...] ridiculous, and she intends for the [...] as men do.

— It is now as certain as it can b[e] [...] going to be an immense peach cro[p] [...] throughout the United States.

— It seems that it will take Hun[...] to make genuine Vienna bread.

— The adjournment of the Legis[lature] [...] makes Boston seem lonesome.

— The home of Mr. Howells, of [...] *Monthly*, in Jefferson, Ohio, is a [...] one-story building, set in a thicket o[f] [...] bushes, rose bushes and brambles, [...] grove of wild, untrimmed trees.

— Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Ne[w] [...] versity, advises his fellow-citizens [...] walking. He says the railroad tr[...] ignoramus.

— The favorite barber of the Vice [...] is dead.

— The last cotton crop was carefu[lly] [...] at 4,000,000 bales, but turns out to [...] bales. The war in Europe has cau[...] off in consumption and a decline in p[...]

— Last year's failures in this c[...] fewer and smaller in amount than in [...] Canada.

— In seven years, 395 American [...] worth nearly $5,500,000, have bee[n] [...] and the Railway Age says that th[...] of American engines abroad is stea[...] ing.

— Boston merchants and manu[...] making successful efforts to extend t[...] America, especially Brazil.

— The wife of President MacMah[on] [...] is controlled almost entirely by the [...]

— Turkey, by her highest spiritu[al] [...] has declared Holy War against Rus[sia].

— The Czar purposes to see his [...] cross the Danube this week with [...] Perhaps, like Xerxes, he will weep [...] few of that vast body will be left [...] hence.

— President Gowen, of the Readi[ng] [...] declines to agree with the other [...] Pennsylvania to suspend mining op[...] month.

— The warlike Indians have n[...] brought into subjection, and there a[...] thousand of them.

— There are thirty thousand ne[...] mond.

— The question of corporal puni[shment] [...] present before the New York School [...]

— Detroit claims to send ten tho[...] legs daily to the New York mark[et] [...] should call a jumping business.

— The butter-head business in thi[s] [...] come a matter of universal int[...] Brooks proves herself a sculptress [...] ing about everywhere.

— The English journals reflect [...] the course of MacMahon of France. [...] than suspected of wanting to brin[g] [...] perialism.

— A patent for making shoes of [...] what a man in Gloucester has receiv[ed] [...]

— The Flower and Fruit Missio[n] [...] season in this city on Monday. [...] beautiful work of charity and kindn[ess] [...]

— Seventy-five hundred dollars a [...] the professors in Columbia College, [...] receive for an annual salary.

— The substance of it is this: Pr[esident] [...] Mahon actually declares that he is a [...]

— The fourth Triennial Festival o[f] [...] and Haydn Society closed in this cit[y] [...] evening last.

— The eating of castor beans recen[tly] [...] two New Jersey girls.

— The much talked about confess[...] has failed to bear any visible fruit a[...]

— George Macdonald, the noveli[st] [...] has about a dozen children.

— These are the days when the [...] carpet cleaner may be heard far and [...]

— It is not every year that we get [...] heats in May, with deaths by sunstro[ke].

— The croquet season is come, and [...] rural door yard will be lively as long [...] light lasts.

— Bismark is said to desire to rein[...] tection and indirect taxes into G[ermany] [...] certain extent. German, [...] war and others, has been in and aro[und] [...] this week, inspecting the harbor forti[fications].

— The French Ambassador has [...] Berlin to give assurance of the conti[nued] [...] intentions of the Government.

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— The potato bug is finishing up [...] murphies on Long Island.

— The British squadron has lef[t] [...] which is the entrance of the Suez Ca[nal] [...] Mediterranean.

— Germany is reported to be prepa[...] on account of her displeasure with w[...] on in France.

— If Austria were to take part i[n] [...] Russia would require a strong forc[e] [...] Poland.

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— The thermometer at Richmond [...] last three days of last week, ranged [...] 96 degrees.

— Manufacturing is looking up i[n] [...] R. I., and the ten mills of that enterp[rise] [...] are all lively and prosperous.

— Hatfield is reviving the temper[ance] [...] ment.

— A sea serpent, the veritable cr[...] been driven ashore and killed on [...] Scotland, whose length is over one hu[ndred] [...]

— All the saloons in Benningto[n] [...] closed during the militia muster [...] summer.

— The Androscoggin River is low[...] has been at this season for sixteen yea[rs].

— The remains of the late ex-Go[...] Maine, were brought to Mount Aubu[rn] [...] terment.

— The State House cupola is now [...] visitors.

— The currant worms are on hand a[...] suburban gardens.

— Boston spends $10,000 in celeb[...] Fourth this year.

— The Unitarian Festival is to b[e] [...] Music Hall, on the 31st.

— The entire Russian army is movi[ng] [...] the Danube into Turkey, resolved to [...] forces of the latter to meet them in the [...]

— The suit of Admiral Porter and ot[hers] [...] inent naval officers to recover three m[...] dollars prize money, on the pretenc[e] [...] participation in the capture of Richm[ond] [...] been rejected by the Court with the s[...] [...] fractions.

— Gladstone is to open in a speech a[...] ham, this week, against the Governme[nt] [...] in the East, and it is counted as the [...] the summer's agitation of the Liberal[s] [...] sition to the war.

— An international leather exhibi[tion] [...] take place at Berlin, in September.

— Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South [...] has declined the proffer to be Solic[itor] [...] Treasury.

— It is in the contemplation of the P[ost] [...] Department to repeal the law con[...] fourth-class Postmasters by commissi[on] [...] sale of stamps.

— The Secretary of the Treasury, [...] has announced no financial policy, an[d] [...] nounce none.

— The troubles in France appear to b[e] [...] ous as possible. President MacMahon [...] itating a conflict with the nation.

— Investigations in New York go [...] that elegant suits of clothing are smug[gled] [...] that port for fashionable gentlemen.

— The rumored alliance between [...] Germany and Austria must be called [...] last sensation.

— There is a deep and profound inter[est] [...] Roman Catholic Church everywhere [...] the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's [...] being celebrated.

— The Prince of Wales presided at t[he] [...] annual dinner of the Lincensed V[...] Asylum. He makes a most acceptable [...] officer and a graceful speaker of compl[imentary] [...] phrases.

— The dogs of Boston are wearing [...] and neither they nor their owner[s] [...] at all.

— The subject of Public Parks contin[ues] [...] talked in the Board of Aldermen.

— The angler is out in these latter [...] May, enjoying himself up to his eyes.

— Eastern college students are makin[g] [...] scientific expeditions to the Black Hills a[nd] [...] parts of the wild West.

— There is energetic temperance work [...] going on in Manchester, N. H.

— Laboring men in Bangor have been [...] meetings and calling on the Mayor to as[sist] [...] in procuring work for them.

— Secretary Evarts will plead no more [...] courts.

— The first sheep ever sent by this co[untry] [...] England have just been received there, a[nd] [...] were seventy-five of them.

— The original Uncle Tom returned [...] thousand dollars as the result of his visit [...] land.

READ AND RUN.

—The Moslems of India are with the Sultan in this war with Russia.

—An English lady, a wife and mother, who is celebrated for riding after hounds, says that for across-country riding side-saddles are simply ridiculous, and she intends for the future to ride as men do.

—It is now as certain as it can be that there is going to be an immense peach crop this season throughout the United States.

—It seems that it will take Hungarian wheat to make genuine Vienna bread.

—The adjournment of the Legislature almost makes Boston seem lonesome.

—The home of Mr. Howells, of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in Jefferson, Ohio, is described as a one-story building, set in a thicket of gooseberry bushes, rose bushes and brambles, and a small grove of wild, untrimmed trees.

—Dr. Howard Crosby, of the New York University, advises his fellow-citizens to take to walking. He says the railroad traveller is an ignoramus.

—The favorite barber of the Viceroy of Egypt is dead.

—The last cotton crop was carefully estimated at 4,000,000 bales, but turns out to be 4,500,000 bales. The war in Europe has caused a falling off in consumption and a decline in price.

—Last year's failures in this country were fewer and smaller in amount than in England or Canada.

—In seven years, 395 American locomotives, worth nearly $5,500,000, have been exported, and the Railway Age says that the reputation of American engines abroad is steadily increasing.

—Boston merchants and manufacturers are making successful efforts to extend trade in South America, especially Brazil.

—The wife of President MacMahon is said to be controlled almost entirely by the clericals.

—Turkey, *by her highest spiritual authority*, has declared Holy War against Russia.

—The Czar purposes to see his immense army cross the Danube this week with his own eyes. Perhaps, like Xerxes, he will weep to think how few of that vast body will be left a short time hence.

—President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, declines to agree with the other coal roads of Pennsylvania to suspend mining operations for a month.

—The warlike Indians have now all been brought into subjection, and there are some five thousand of them.

—There are thirty thousand negroes in Richmond.

—The question of corporal punishment is at present before the New York School Board.

—D--- claims to send ten thousand frogs' legs daily to the New York market, which we should call a jumping business.

—The butter-head business in this city has become a matter of universal interest. Mrs. Brooks proves herself a sculptress worth talking about everywhere.

—The English journals reflect severely on the course of MacMahon of France. He is more than suspected of wanting to bring back Imperialism.

—A patent for making shoes of fish skins is what a man in Gloucester has received.

—The Flower and Fruit Mission opened its session in this city on Monday. It does a beautiful work of charity and kindness.

—Seventy five hundred dollars a year is what the professors in Columbia College, New York, receive for an annual salary.

—The substance of it is this: President MacMahon actually declares that he is a monarchist.

—The fourth Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society closed in this city on Sunday evening last.

—The eating of castor beans recently poisoned two New Jersey girls.

—The much talked about confession of Tweed has failed to bear any visible fruit as yet.

—George Macdonald, the novelist and poet, has about a dozen children.

—These are the days when the music of the carpet cleaner may be heard far and near.

—It is not every year that we get midsummer heats in May, with deaths by sunstroke, too.

—The croquet season is come, and now every rural door yard will be lively as long as the daylight lasts.

—Bismark is said to desire to reintroduce protection and indirect taxes into Germany, to a certain extent.

—Sherman, with the Secretary of War and others, has been in and around Boston this week, inspecting the harbor fortifications.

—The French Ambassador has hastened to Berlin to give assurance of the continued pacific intentions of the Government.

—New York sends no more women to the State Prisons, but hereafter to the penitentiaries.

—The potato bug is finishing up the crop of murphies on Long Island.

—The British squadron has left Port Said which is the entrance of the Suez Canal on the Mediterranean.

—Germany is reported to be preparing for war on account of her displeasure with what is going on in France.

—If Austria were to take part in the war, Russia would require a strong force to retain Poland.

—The Russian Government is engaging large numbers of German engine drivers at high wages, for immediate service.

—The thermometer at Richmond Va., for the last three days of last week, ranged from 93 to 96 degrees.

—Manufacturing is looking up in Westerly, R. I., and the ten mills of that enterprising place are all lively and prosperous.

—Hatfield is reviving the temperance movement.

—A sea serpent, the veritable creature, has been driven ashore and killed on the coast of Scotland, whose length is over one hundred feet.

—All the saloons in Bennington are to be closed during the militia muster there, this summer.

—The Androscoggin River is lower than it has been at this season for sixteen years.

—The remains of the late ex-Gov. Kent, of Maine, were brought to Mount Auburn for interment.

—The State House cupola is now open to visitors.

—The currant worms are on hand again in the suburban gardens.

—Boston spends $10,000 in celebrating the Fourth this year.

—The Unitarian Festival is to be held in Music Hall, on the 31st.

—The entire Russian army is moving across the Danube into Turkey, resolved to compel the forces of the latter to meet them in the open field.

—The suit of Admiral Porter and other prominent naval officers to recover three millions of dollars prize money, on the pretence of their participation in the capture of Richmond, has been rejected by the Court with the severest reflections.

—Gladstone is to open in a speech at Birmingham, this week, against the Government's policy in the East, and it is counted as the opening of the summer's agitation of the Liberals in opposition to the war.

—An international leather exhibition is to take place at Berlin, in September.

—Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina has declined the proffer to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

—It is in the contemplation of the Post Office Department to repeal the law compensating fourth-class Postmasters by commissions on the sale of stamps.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, it seems has announced no financial policy, and will announce none.

—The troubles in France appear to be as serious as possible. President MacMahon is precipitating a conflict with the nation.

—Investigations in New York go to show that elegant suits of clothing are smuggled into that port for fashionable gentlemen.

—The rumored alliance between England, Germany and Austria must be called the very last sensation.

—There is a deep and profound interest in the Roman Catholic Church everywhere just now, the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's episcopacy being celebrated.

—The Prince of Wales presided at the recent annual dinner of the Licensed Victualers Asylum. He makes a most acceptable presiding officer and a graceful speaker of complimentary phrases.

—The dogs of Boston are wearing muzzles now, and neither they nor their owners like it at all.

—The subject of Public Parks continues to be talked in the Board of Aldermen.

—The angler is out in these latter days of May, enjoying himself up to his eyes.

—Eastern college students are making up scientific expeditions to the Black Hills and other parts of the wild West.

—There is energetic temperance work at present going on in Manchester, N. H.

—Laboring men in Bangor have been holding meetings and calling on the Mayor to solicit his aid in procuring work for them.

—Secretary Evarts will plead no more in the courts.

—The first sheep ever sent by this country to England have just been received there, and there were seventy-five of them.

—The original Uncle Tom returned with ten thousand dollars as the result of his visit to England.

New Advertisements.

The "Clipper" Mower

Is well known as the best constructed Mower

in market. It will outlast any other and give the best return for your money. No other surpasses it in lightness of draft or excellence of work.

IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE

having steel finger-bar and steel guards. It also has the finger bar so adjusted that the points of the guards and knives can be raised or lowered instantly, while in motion, to vary the angle of the cut and adapt it to lodged grass, or rough, boggy ground.

EXTRA PARTS FOR REPAIRS

promptly supplied, and old machines put in good order.
Call and see it, or send for descriptive pamphlet.

EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents for Manufacturers. my26-4t

LARGE AND LAST AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Farming Tools,

20 Hay Tedders, 50 Steel Teeth Wheel Horse Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, Shovels, &c.

BY THE

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
At Quincy Hall, Boston,
OVER THE MARKET,
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877,
10 o'clock, A. M.,

Without reserve and to the highest bidder.

Ploughs of all kinds and sizes, including a limited number of the Centennial Swivel, as well as a large assortment of Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Horse Carts, Garden and Field Rollers, Corn Planters, Hay Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Lawn Mowers and Lawn Seats, Cider Mills, Wheelbarrows, Churns, Corn Shellers, Grist Mills and Mounted Grindstones; 20 Hay Tedders and 50 Steel-Teeth Wheel Horse Rakes, of the best kinds ever invented; Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Hay Rakes.

Everything now displayed in salesroom and ready for examination.

Farmers and dealers should not miss this opportunity to buy the best implements and machinery in the market, at less than cost of manufacture.

This is the great and last sale of the season, as the magnificent hall under the dome of Quincy Market, devoted so many years to the interest of the farmers of New England, must be vacated for the accommodation of the Boston Produce Exchange, recently organized.

Sale positive, rain or shine, and it is hoped that all the old visitors at Quincy Hall will be present with their friends at this FINAL CLOSING-OUT SALE. my28-1t

NEW MUSIC BOOK!

Mrs. Van Cott's
PRAISE BOOK,

For Praise Meetings, Camp Meetings, Revival Meetings, Tabernacle Meetings, Noon Meetings, Prayer and Conference Meetings, and
The Murphy Temperance Meetings.

Mrs. Van Cott is one of our most successful revival preachers, her work being mainly in the Methodist denominations, where revival and spiritual songs were in use long before they were elsewhere known. The book is a fine one for all denominations, hymns and tunes being in excellent taste, poetical and musical. Some of its 120 songs are:

Angel Choir.	Jesus, only Jesus.
The Fountain.	Saviour, mine own.
Fruit and Leaves.	Little stray Lamb.
Free Grace.	My Heavenly Home.
Hear him calling.	Fathomless Sea.
I am so happy.	Storm the Fort.
A sweet Hope.	Salvation's Free.
In Shining white.	Banner and Badge.
Jesus ready now.	We shall meet.
	Temperance Hymn.

Sent, post-free for the Retail Price, which is 35 cts. Reduction for quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. **J. E. Ditson & Co.** Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila. my26-te

To Farmers.

THE Managers of the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, are desirous of procuring places on farms for boys in their care, where they will be well treated. These boys are from twelve to seventeen years old, many of them well drilled in the various branches of farm work, including driving and milking. They are respectable boys, who, by the death or poverty of their parents or friends, have been obliged to ask the help of the School.

Applications may be made to CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, 28 State Street, or to WM. A. MORSE, Superintendent, Boston. my26-4t

Cherry Brook Farm.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $2 00 per dozen. I am breeding from the Cock that won 2d premium at Music Hall, Boston, and 1st premium at Keene, N. H., 1876. HERBERT MERRIAM, my26-1t Weston, Mass.

REMEMBER THE OLD STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINE,
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

Thirty-seven Years before the Public.

It is a significant fact that notwithstanding the long period of time that the "PAIN KILLER" has been before the world, it has not shown the least sign of waning popularity, but on the contrary the demand for it has steadily increased, and "Pain Killer" is now a household word, both at home and in all foreign countries where civilization exists, and is one of the principal means by which the missionary is enabled to approach the heathen. As an External and Internal Remedy, it has no equal. Its effect is quick and sure, and can be used with safety. Every family should have it ready for immediate use, in case of sudden illness. The "Pain Killer" is sold by all Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, *Proprietors*,
apr28-5t PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEAFNESS CURED.

Even in cases of long standing and apparently hopeless.

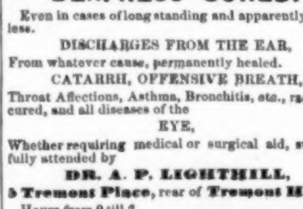
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
From whatever cause, permanently healed.
CATARRH, OFFENSIVE BREATH,
Throat Affections, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., radically cured, and all diseases of the
EYE,
Whether requiring medical or surgical aid, successfully attended by
DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,
5 Tremont Place, rear of Tremont House.
Hours from 9 till 2. jan6

An indispensable requisite

—FOR EVERY—

Teacher, Advanced Student, Intelligent Family, Library, and Professional Person, is

THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY,



Webster's Unabridged,

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*

"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose.

Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders.

It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the v. t."—*Mass. Life Boat.*

Recently added, four pages of
COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,
engraved expressly for the work at large expense.
Sold by all Booksellers. my26-2t

Eggs for Hatching.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

PURE White Ears and Yellow Legs, finely marked. *LIGHT BRAHMAS*, fine birds, 1 dozen, $1,50; 2 dozen, $2,50; 3 dozen, $3,00, ordered at one time.
A. F. HARVEY,
mh24-eowtf Box 275, Gloucester, Mass.

THE POTATO BUG

Is best fought with dry Paris Green mixed with flour, forced into the plant with strong bellows. Dew supplies water without labor, the flour sticking fast the poison; and this method is cheap, rapid, safe, and sure. The improved **Planet Jr. Patent Paris Green Duster** *is the best.* Circulars free. Send for agent's terms. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Sole Manfrs., No 119 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. my19-eow-3t

New Advertisements.

The "Archer"

EXCELS ALL OTHER HORSE RAKES

in the ease with which it is operated. Any child who can manage a horse can rake the heaviest meadow with it. Both hands are free to drive. It is a perfect self-discharging Rake, and the dumping arrangement is always under complete control. It is also very easy for the horse. It is thoroughly constructed throughout, and every Rake is warranted to do good work.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
Call and see it, or send for circular.

EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.
my26-4t General Agents for New England.

Paris Green

FOR

Potato Bugs.

Trust Nothing Else!

PURE PARIS GREEN ... 45c per lb.
COMMON PARIS GREEN.. 35c per lb.

Put up in different size packages with full directions how to handle and apply *safely*, printed on each package. One pound of PURE PARIS GREEN sufficient for an acre for one application. Sent by express at short notice to any part of the country on receipt of price per pound. ALSO FOR SALE,

Hellebore for Currant Worms, &c., 50c. ℔ lb
Carbolate Lime (Disinfectant). 6c. "
Sulphate Iron " ....5c. "

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
43 Chatham St., Boston.
Sole Agents for Stockbridge Manures.
my26-tf

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c.; 25 Transparent Cards, all styles, with name, 20c; 20 Swiss Motto Cards, 15 styles, with name, 20c., pre-p'd. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. Co., N. Y. my26-1t

GOULD'S CARBOLATED
INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

THE subscriber, Inventor of Carbolate of Lime, having for the last five years experimented at his farm in Lexington, upon the effectual mode of destroying insects, and the result is, that he is prepared to offer to the public an effectual exterminator of the various pests of the farmer, viz: The Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug, the Canker and Currant Worm, and all the insect tribe. Testimonials will be exhibited by **LANG & JACOBS**, 3, 5, 7 & 9 India Square, General Agents of the Proprietor.
my26-2t JAMES GOULD.

THREE IN ONE.

A HOUSE PUMP, FIRE ENGINE AND LAWN SPRINKLER

Combined, only $18. All kinds of Pumps and Hose for sale cheap, at
KING'S,
27 Devonshire St., Boston.
my12-26t

POISON DEATH PROF. STEINBERG'S COMPOUND is safe and sure death to the Potato Bug, Cabbage Current and Gooseberry Worm. Contains no Paris Green, dissolves in water; no injury to the plants; has been successfully used for the past two years. For sale in ½, ½ and 1 pound packages; price 50 cents, $1.00 and $1.50. Send for Testimonials.
B. L. BATCHELDER & CO., *Agent*, Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass.
AGENTS WANTED. my26-8t

PROVIDENCE LINE.

New Route to New York,

VIA PROVIDENCE.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL!

Steamboat Express Train will leave Boston & Providence Railroad Station daily (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M. Connect at Fox Point wharf, Providence, with the **Entirely New and Magnificent**

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS,
and the well-known and popular
STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

arriving in New York at 6 A. M. This is the only line affording a delightful sail **through Narragansett Bay** by daylight.
No intermediate landings between Providence and New York.
Tickets and State-Rooms can be secured at the Company's office, 214 Washington, corner State street, and at Boston & Providence Railroad Station.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent, Boston.
A. A. FOLSOM, Sup't B. & P. R. R.
my26-13t

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

NEW YORK,

These world renowned steamships,
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
will resume their trips on this route on
MONDAY, APRIL 30th, 1877.

Trains leaving Boston from Old Colony Railroad depot at 4.30 and 6 P. M., daily (Sunday, July 1st, to Sept. 2d, inclusive, at 7 P. M.,) will connect with steamers at Fall River.

During the past winter the BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner, and many new features have been added. The railway connections with these palatial steamers will be of the most elegant and luxurious character. STEEL RAILS have been laid the entire length of the line between Boston and Fall River, over which a train of palace and passenger cars, not surpassed for elegance and comfort, will make the run (49 miles) in ONE HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES.

For tickets, state-rooms and other information, apply at Office of Fall River Line, 3 Old State House, or at Ticket Office in Old Colony Depot, Boston.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't., Boston.
L. H. PALMER, Ticket Agent,
3 Old State House, Boston. ap28

MERCANTILE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 581 Washington Street, Boston.

Deposits made in this Institution will draw interest quarterly, commencing on the first day of April, July, October and January in each year. Dividends payable in July and January. The Institution has a paid up guarantee fund of $205,000 for the protection of its depositors, in addition to the amount required to be set aside semi-annually by the new Savings Bank law. feb3-26t

WHO WANTS A FARM CHEAP?

500,000 ACRES
Rich Farming Lands For Sale!

The Lands of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company are now offered for sale at

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME!

They are situated along its railroad through the Central part of the State of Michigan from the Saginaw river nearly to the Straits of Mackinaw, and contain large tracts of farming lands as good as can be found in any part of the United States; are well timbered with hard wood—maple, beech, elm, oak, ash, etc., and well adapted to Grain, Stock and Fruit growing. Soil, black sandy loam and abounding in springs of the purest water. Price of

Farming Lands from $2.50 to $6 per Acre.

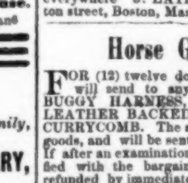
Send for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures. Address O. M. BARNES,
Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.
my19-eow7t

St. Theabald's Chapel.

THIS famous Chromo will be sent together with the **ILLUSTRATED HOME GUEST**, on trial for three months, for only 50 cents. We make this great offer to introduce our splendid art publications into every neighborhood, together with the best family paper published. Agents wanted everywhere J. LATHAM & CO., **419** Washington street, Boston, Mass. oct21-52t

Horse Goods Cheap.

FOR (12) twelve dollars and Express charges, I will send to any address one good LIGHT BUGGY HARNESS, one WEB HALTER, one LEATHER BACKED HORSE BRUSH, and one CURRYCOMB. The above are all good serviceable goods, and will be sent by Express marked C. O. D. If after an examination any party should be dissatisfied with the bargain, they can have the money refunded by immediately reshipping in good order, and allowing 50 cents for packing. Address all orders to **B. L. HOLT,**
nov18-tf Feeding Hills, Mass.



GARDEN ENGINE AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—For Washing Windows, Carriages, etc. Protects Buildings from Fire, and Trees, Vines, etc., from Insects. Throws water 50 feet. Easily carried. No dwelling, Country Home, or Factory should be without the Fountain Pump. Send for large Illustrated Circular. J. A. WHITMAN Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer Providence, R. I. sept23-ly

WANTED, AN AGENT in every town and schoolroom for my VISITING CARDS. Inducements never thought of before. 25 neatly printed White Cards, with Circular, for 8 cts. in postage stamps. Live Agents, with this sample pack, can get 20 names an hour easily. Agencies fast being taken. Quick, or you are too late! Largest variety on earth at my office.
W. C. CANNON,
nov18-52t **712 Washington St., Boston.**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To all persons interested in the estate of DANIEL HAYNES, late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS, DANIEL HAYNES, the executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said executor is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
my12-3t J. H. TYLER Register.

Farms for Sale.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Milk Farm near Lowell.

A Milk Farm containing forty-four acres, two miles from Lowell. Nine hundred dollars' worth of Milk were sold from the Farm during the past year. One hundred cords of wood can be cut from the wood lot. A Milk Route is attached to the Farm, sending milk to Lowell, and the business can be continued and increased to any extent desired. Lowell is a growing city of 52,000 inhabitants. The Farm is one of the best in this section of the State, and for an enterprising man, a rare opportunity is offered. The buildings are in good repair, and consist of a two story Dwelling House, Barn and the necessary outbuildings, piggery, hennery, &c., &c. This is one of the most pleasantly situated Farms in Middlesex County, is near "Willow Dale," a favorite summer resort for the best class of Lowell people. There is a large Woollen Mill in full operation, within a half mile of the Farm. The Farm and Milk Route will be sold independent of the stock, if the buyer wishes. Price $4500 for Farm and Milk Route. Will sell on easy terms. Apply to C. R. FLANDERS, P. O. Box 89, Lowell, Mass., or at 83 Green St., Boston, Mass. ap14-tf

Farms! Farms!

I have the largest and best variety of Farms for sale now offered in this market. Can give you a home in any part of New England at a bargain. For full and reliable description of property given by sending stamp for GRAY'S REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. All letters promptly answered. **JAMES GRAY,**
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A JERSEY BULL, from two to four years of age. Address G. H. LODGE, 1423 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. State age, color, size, price and stock.
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Bred from Carefully Selected Stock.

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By judicious breeding for several years from imported stock, I have secured a class of swine second to none in New England. If this is doubted, come and be convinced.

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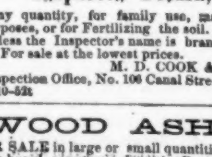

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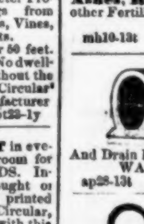

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Eggs from extra fine Light Brahmas...	$2.00	℔ doz
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WHITE CORN FLOUR,	*CRUSHED WHEAT,*
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ARLINGTON WHEAT MEAL, in 10 pound bags.

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WHOLE WHEAT,	*WHOLE CORN,*
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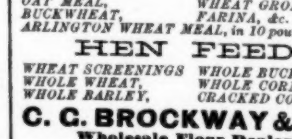

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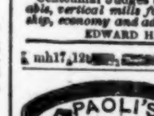

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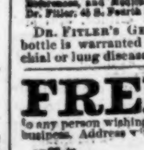

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Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as Soon as Possible.

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50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant Sleeve buttons, retail price	$1 00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price	75
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price	75
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price	1 50
One collar button, retail price	50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price	2 00
Total	$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for $6.50, by mail, postpaid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for $1.50, or 12 sample lots for $4.

$1.00 LOT.

One pair Gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting	$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same	1 00
One beautiful Ladies' band engagement ring	2 00
One Gents' large seal ring	2 00
One Ladies' long neck chain	2 75
One Gent's heavy plate watch chain	1 75
One Gent's "Lake George" Diamond stud	1 00
One beautiful scarf pin	75
One pair Ladies' engraved sleeve buttons	1 00
Total	$13 50

$2.00 LOT.

One set Gold Front Pin and Ear Rings.
One Ladies' Long Neck Chain.
One elegant Locket for the above.
One Ladies' "Pompadour" Watch Chain.
One pair Stone Sleeve Buttons.
One pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons.
One Amethyst Stone Ring.
One Gent's Large Seal Ring.
One Ladies' Band Engagement Ring.
One set Spiral Shirt Studs.
One Gents' Lake George Diamond Stud.
One Beautiful Scarf Pin.

$5.00 LOT.

One Ladies' Opera Chain with Slide and Tassel.
One heavy Ladies' Neck Chain.
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One pair (2) elegant Bracelets.
One pair Amethyst Sleeve Buttons inlaid with Pearls
One pair Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One set Studs to match the above.
One fine Gent's Watch Chain with Charm.
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One Gent's Parisian Diamond Pin.
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One extra fine set Studs.

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of $15 we will send by express, *one dozen 50 ct. lots and one of each of the others; also elegant Watch,* Ladies or Gents' size, *guaranteed to be a good timekeeper.* Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is *Milton Gold Jewelry,* and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.

Our Firm and **Milton Gold Jewelry** is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if $5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

RALSTON JEWELRY CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,
jan27-26t **LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.**

The Poet's Corner.

BEYOND THE STARS.

The moon sends down her silver rays,
And here and there a star is seen
That sparkles with a dazzling sheen;
With longing eyes I upward gaze,
While thought and fancy traverse ways
Beyond the range of vision—far
Beyond yon farthest, brightest star.

I heard in childhood of a clime,
A sunny clime with shady bowers—
A land of fairest fruits and flowers,
Of sights and sounds and songs sublime:
Beyond the boundary of Time
This land of olden story lies;
At times we call it Paradise.

In that far country we are told
A high Eternal City stands—
A city builded not with hands—
Whose gates and walls of pearl and gold
With splendor glisten, as of old
They looked and shone ere man was made,
Or earth's foundation stones were laid.

Grand is the palace of the King
Who sits upon a "great white throne,"
And reigns in majesty alone,
While all His subjects tribute bring:
And Seraphim of many wing
Before Him, in the sacred place,
With reverence veil their feet and face.

There is the temple of all lands,
Where prayer and praise, as sacrifice,
With smoke of incense do arise;
While, clad in royal vestments, stands
The Great High Priest, who in His hands
The censor holds; behold with awe
Priest, King, and Prophet of the law!

O, clay robed spirit, stay thy flight,
Nor dare, in thought, to enter now
Where, veiled, the shining seraphs bow
In presence of the King of Light,
'Mid splendor not for mortal sight!
Thine eyes these glories shall behold
When time's broad curtain back is rolled.

Ladies' Department.

[From Harper's for June.]

The Professor's Victim.

"There is a mystery in that woman's life," said the professor—"a mystery that when I do think upon, I get what you Americans call a crick in the brain."

"Yes, professor," I said, meekly, although I had never in my life heard an American use the expression. But the professor went into altogether different society from that in which I was allowed to mingle, and I dare say they had a language of their own. I was merely a dress-maker. To be sure, I had good customers, and as many as I could well get along with, so that I had no occasion to put out a sign. Miss Winthrop was so glad of this. She said she didn't know how she could board with me if I kept a sign at the door. It was bad enough for her to know how hard I worked, and what a wretched life I led; it was enough for her to pity me; it would be unendurable if the whole neighborhood should be called upon to extend me their sympathy. I think Miss Winthrop was mistaken. I am confident there were many people in our vicinity who would have been glad to have fared no worse than I. But Miss Winthrop had peculiar views about labor. I never contradicted her. The professor and she were wrangling always and forever. They never agreed upon any subject. He was there almost every day of his life. Miss Winthrop was studying at the Institute; but she was not a very ardent student, and used to be at home the most of the time, so that when the professor got through at the college and conservatory, he came generally direct to the house. It would have seemed strange and sad not to have seen him at least once in the twenty-four hours.

I remember that day so well. I had been more than usually perplexed in cutting and fitting. The left side of Miss Van Coot had to be padded all the way up to the shoulder, and in some unaccountable way I had mistaken the left for the right, so that when she put on the basque, I should have laughed if I had not cried. I was nervous and worked out, I suppose; and as she stood there, poor creature! not knowing what a spectacle she was, it was all I could do to keep the tears from rolling down my cheeks.

"I shall have to take it all apart, Miss Van Coot," I said. "It will take me at least an hour. You might as well get through your shopping, and come back again."

She went off in her carriage, and I began to rip out the stitches. The morning was cloudy and overcast; and as I got near the window to see, I could not help thinking what a miserable world it was, when all at once a big shadow loomed up beside me, and a familiar voice cried out:

"Who is it has made thee to weep? Give me their bones that I may crack them."

And then I fell to laughing. Suddenly the morning seemed to be bright and beautiful, the form of Miss Van Coot shapely enough, if only I would not be stupid, and mistake the right side for the left. As for the professor, he was like a demigod made out of flesh and blood—a great deal of fine wholesome flesh and gallons of splendid blood. I could not help thinking, in my sordid way, that the professor's tailor, whoever he might be, was a wondrous lucky man; for nobody but those whose trade it is to puzzle and design for the human anatomy can have the least idea of how fearfully and wonderfully we are made. The professor was resplendent in a new raiment of some soft gray material that suited well his fine complexion and ruddy hair. In his button-hole were some fresh violets, for it was already spring. He pulled the gloves from his plump white hands, and went in to the piano. It was open, just as Miss Winthrop had left it.

"Will she return to luncheon?" he said, running his fingers over the keys; and I thought as he spoke how nice it was to be the one "she" in that big generous heart.

"Yes, professor," I replied.

"Then I will stay," he said, and immediately I went to prepare his favorite pudding; and while I stirred the materials together he came out into the kitchen to talk about Miss Winthrop. Never by any chance when we were alone together did he talk of anything else.

"I saw your tears," he cried, in his tragic way. "Were they because of Miss Winthrop? I should not at all wonder. Of all women, she is the most aggravating, the most unreasonable—"

"It was not Miss Winthrop," I said; "and you do not think all these disagreeable things that you say of her."

"I do—I do," he cried. "You think, now, that I am what you Americans call 'spooney' about her; but it is not that at all. I have only the puerility to be curious;" and then the professor went on to tell me that the mystery in Miss Winthrop's life gave him a "crick in he brain."

"At times," said the professor, "she is moody. She is what the French call *distrait*—she is plunged into a melancholy profound and touching. I tell you, my gracious Fraulein, there is a burden upon that woman's soul. Now what can it be?"

I did not reply. How could I? I had also noticed these periods of sadness and abstraction upon Helen's part, but how could I speak my heart out to the professor? How could I tell him that he was unconsciously trifling with Helen, making her happy at one time, only to render her the more miserable at another; that this capricious conduct of his was the cause of Miss Winthrop's melancholy? I did not dare be thus frank with the professor, for fear that he would go straight to Helen and tell her. He was like a child in impulse, and many a time, when I had unwittingly trusted him, he had unblushingly betrayed me.

Fortunately, Miss Van Coot came in. The professor went into the parlor and began to bang upon the piano with the fervor of an enthusiast. While I was trying on Miss Van Coot's basque, he poured out his whole soul upon the keys, so that Miss Van Coot fidgeted from one foot to the other, and at last tore herself away from me and sank upon a chair near the door.

"Let the dress go," she said. "I must listen. Oh, how beautiful it is! Who is he? Where did he come from? How magnificently he plays! How do you manage to have an instrument like that? The high notes are perfect;" and she peeped through the crack of the door.

"Pardon me," I said, respectfully, for she was the best customer I had, "but in ten minutes I shall be done. The basque fits you to perfection. He is Professor Wagner, of the Grand Conservatory. He does indeed play wonderfully well. The instrument is not mine; it belongs to the professor, and he has hired it to a young Southern lady who is boarding with me. She is a pupil of the professor's."

"A pupil!" said Miss Van Coot, who had given herself into my hands again, a warm color creeping into her murky skin, her dull eyes kindling. "Then he will teach?"

"Yes, if—if—He will teach *you*, if that is what you mean; of course he will. I only meant that the professor's terms are very high."

"So much the better," said Miss Van Coot.

It was really wonderful how well the basque fitted her. One would certainly have thought that her left side was the same as her right; and Miss Van Coot was so pleasant a lady, it would have been a thousand pities if she had not been able to afford to have a skillful dress-maker, one who made her work a continued study. I was really all of this. It is no egotism to mention it. I was quite famous in my line of business, and was particularly successful in hiding any little awkwardness or defect in shape or carriage. I began by feeling sorry for those who were afflicted in this way, and determined, as far as in me lay, to ameliorate these little disadvantages. And the professor never would have known of this inequality of Miss Van Coot's if he had not, so to speak, tortured it out of me that unlucky morning.

When I had quite finished, and had gone to the door with Miss Van Coot, it so happened that the professor also came into the corridor by the parlor way. "I shall walk out a little," he said to me, "until she returns." And at that moment he reached the top of the landing where stood my wealthy customer. Of course he lifted his hat from off his splendid ruddy hair, and bowed his handsome head, and waved his plump white hand for her to pass on before him. A lady was always honored with all this gesticulatory distinction by the professor, whosoever she might be. Miss Van Coot, with one eager, devouring look upon him, went on to her carriage, from which she looked again; but as for the professor, he went on his way unmindful, humming a little roundelay under his breath, and holding his head high in the air. But when he came back again, luncheon was not quite ready, Miss Winthrop had not come, and nothing would do but he must know why he had found these foolish tears in my eyes that morning.

"It was Miss Winthrop," he said. "You need not try to shield her. I know her, to my cost. She is arrogant; she is without heart; she has said that which has cut thee to the soul."

"Nonsense, professor," I said, quite off my guard. "It was only that I made a stupid mistake in Miss Van Coot's basque. She has to be padded all the way up the left shoulder."

"Gott in Himmel!" cried the professor; and then I saw my imprudence.

"It is nothing," I said, "when one can afford to have a skillful dress-maker."

But the professor leaned back in his chair and raised his hands to heaven. It was only natural that he should consider it a terrible misfortune—he whose physique was like that of the Apollo Belvedere.

"She has lots of money," I said.

"A silver mine will not buy her a new spine," said the professor.

"It will serve to make her own very presentable," I rejoined; "and, besides, she is so good and kind."

"Ah," he said, heaving a sigh from the bottom of his lungs, "that is better than all. She is honest, perhaps, and truthful. At least she will not, perhaps, lie, as you Americans say, as fast as the horse will trot. She will not promise to sit at your table at a certain hour, and then go away and give no further thought to the matter. There are some people whose spines may be all that is desirable, but their hearts, my gracious Fraulein, they are black to the core."

It was too bad that Helen did not come as she had promised. The professor did not fully get over his disappointment till he came to the pudding, which was fortunately as near perfection as a pudding can be.

His eyes grew less ferocious as he dallied with the flaky puffs, the fierce lines about his mouth gave way, a generous, benignant expression gradually beamed upon his face.

"And then," at last he said to me, "thou hast not only the spine without blemish, but the heart and the soul. Whatever thou undertakest to do, is done wisely and well. Gesegnete Mahlzeit, may the meal be blessed to thee! If thou wouldst be a saint in heaven, continue to be a good Hansfrau upon the earth."

Thanks to the pudding, he went upon his way rejoicing. When Helen came, it was soggy and ruined; but Helen was not very hard to please. A bit of toast, a poached egg, a morsel of any sort, particularly in the Lenten season, was all she would ask.

When I told her of the professor's displeasure, she laughed in that mocking, musical way of hers; but I thought there was a tenderness in its ring, and there was a melting look in her great black eyes, a tremulous sweetness about her mouth, that made me look at her again. She could wear a Dolman with more grace than any one I ever saw; and just the little ruffle of cashmere lace about her neck, and the two creamy roses well down upon her hat, made her like some beautiful picture.

It was fully a fortnight before the professor came again to stay any time. He was very busy. Miss Van Coot had not only prevailed upon him to take her as a pupil, but he had consented to manage a *musicale* for her at her house on the Avenue.

Miss Van Coot and the professor seemed to get on very well together. One morning that I went there to fit some trimmings upon the white corded silk I was making for her *musicale*, I found the professor reading to her his translations of a tragedy from the German. Once in a while he would appeal to her judgment in the formation of a sentence, and although she would pause to criticise, she invariably agreed with his version in the end. So that he began to talk to me of Miss Van Coot as he had formerly of Helen.

And the night of the *musicale*, to which I did not go—Miss Van Coot, in her kind way, invited me, but it was not expected that I would accept the invitation—that night Miss Van Coot looked very well indeed. I went to arrange her dress before the entertainment, and really Miss Van Coot looked almost handsome. The excitement had lighted up her heavy face, and although it was a risk, I never had better luck with any thing than I had with that corded silk polonaise. Miss Van Coot was so pleased with it that she was kind enough to send me home in her carriage, and the professor whispered, as he bade me good-by, "Thou hast done marvelously well; nobody would know but that her two sides were cast in the same mould." So that the professor seemed very well pleased with Miss Van Coot, and I feared more and more for my poor Helen's happiness. As the days went by, there seemed almost a spell upon her, and I would only have been too glad to have her make fun in her old way of some of the people about us, or hear her laugh, no matter how mockingly. The professor began vaguely to feel that she was changed, and watched her at times with a fretful curiosity, and again with touching tenderness. She began to be to him like a well-behaved child; she bore his sneers and revilings so meekly; she played to his order and sang for him without complaint the classical music which she professed to abominate; nor did she finish by galloping off into some extravaganza of her own. The professor became more and more uneasy and perplexed. He ceased to talk of Miss Van Coot. He tramped to and fro the length of the rooms, muttering to himself, sometimes turning impatiently upon his heel and walking out of the house.

One night they sat together, Helen and the professor, in my pleasant parlor. The flat which I rented was next door to a big asylum up town, so that the grounds by which it was surrounded gave us the advantage of side windows, from which we could look over across the river. The full moon was climbing up into the sky; a few timid stars were faintly glowing there; the air had already the delicious languor of early summer; and Helen was beautiful. Her simple white robe of India muslin, with only some narrow Valenciennes on the flounces, had a better effect somehow than Miss Van Coot's new corded silk.

I was putting away the china in the middle closet, when the professor's fierce whisper reached me. His voice would only modify to a sort of muffled thunder or a piercing hiss.

"There is a mystery in your life," he said; "There is something weighing upon your heart. Tell me, then, what it is. I must—I will know."

To my surprise and alarm, I heard a stifled sob, a soft footstep, and in a moment Helen ran out to me.

"Tell him to go away," she said, putting her arms about me, and hiding her head upon my shoulder. "I can not stand it any longer. Tell him to go away."

She sobbed aloud, but held her head steadily down upon my shoulder, while her hands repulsed the professor, who endeavored to approach her. Scolding and soothing by turns, the poor professor was beside himself.

"Leave her for to-night," I said at last to him. "She will be better in the morning."

He endeavored once more to take her hand, was again repulsed, and picking up his hat, flinging his coat over his arm, he rushed down the stairs two at a time, and out of the house like a madman.

I got Helen to bed, and when I was about to leave her, she pulled me down to her and kissed me.

"You are a true lady, Susie," she said; "the truest I ever saw. You have no cruel curiosity. You mind your own business, dear, which is the very sublimest quality a human creature can possess."

What was my surprise in the morning to find Helen come out to breakfast with her bonnet on, wearing a neat travelling dress, and having the air of one who was about starting upon a journey!

"Don't be startled, Susie," she said; "I am going to the South. I am very unhappy, and I can stay here no longer; my trunk is already packed. You will find upon the card which I will give you my address in New Orleans. You have earned the right to my confidence, dear, and you shall have it. I will write to you."

How could I help being startled? I couldn't eat a morsel, but sat devouring with my eyes that sweet, sad face which was to vanish so soon from me, perhaps forever.

"True to the last, Susie," she said, getting up from the table, and straining me to her heart. "Not a word do you say, not a question do you ask. What a treasure of a woman you are! I verily believe there is not such another on the face of the earth."

Then she kissed me once more, put the card into my hand, and the carriage being at the door, her trunk was bumped down the stairs, and she and it whirled away in the twinkling of an eye.

I sat there stunned and stupefied I don't know how long, till I heard the professor's footsteps in the corridor. Even then I did not move, but called out to him to come when he rapped upon the door.

"I could not sleep," he began; "I have tossed and tumbled all the night through. I came early that I might find her. Where is she?"

"She is gone," I said.

"Gone!" he thundered. "To the Institute?"

"To the South—to New Orleans. It is all your fault," I cried. "You have broken her heart. She said she was so unhappy she could not stay here no longer. She has gone; you will see her no more. You have lost her as well as I."

"Du lieber Gott!" cried the professor, and sank panting into a chair.

"Yes," I said, "it is your cruelty that has driven her away. She loved you."

"Did she say so?" said the professor, extending his hands to me piteously.

"Of course she didn't. How could she? You never gave her a chance. You were amusing yourself with Miss Van Coot. You did not care—"

"Allmachtiger!" roared the professor, who was only profane in his own language; "do not dare to say that! I *did* care. But there was a mystery that perplexed and troubled me. Why did she never speak of her family and friends? Why did she never tell of her early life? of the days which were past?"

"Because there was no necessity. It was nobody's business but her own."

"Bah!" cried the professor; "it was. It was your business and mine. I tell you there was something to be feared, to be dreaded. Saw you her hair, how it did curl and curl? And her skin was of that rich warm tint, like the pulp of a pomegranate. And her eyes—dost remember her eyes?"

"The most beautiful eyes!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, yes," said the professor; "but opaque. I tell you, my gracious Fraulein, there was a taint in her blood, a mingling of the African there."

"Professor Wagner!" I cried, indignantly.

"And I," he shouted—"I loved her! Gott in Himmel, of course I loved her! But my blood has come down to me through the centuries pure and undefiled. It is all that I have to boast of."

"Miss Van Coot has even more," I broke in. "She has condescended to tell me of her magnificent origin. Go to Miss Van Coot, Professor Wagner. Her blood is, if thin, of stupendous antiquity. She has already in your country a cousin who owns a principality. Make haste to get her, before he comes to her or she goes to him, for they have a fashion of marrying cousins—"

"Which is bad for their spines," groaned the professor. Then he turned to me, and the tears were actually in his poor eyes. "Come," he said, "you are vexed with me, and it hurts me to the heart. I cannot afford to lose your friendship, which has been dear to me for so long. I will do what you wish. You say that she loves me. The good God knows that I am tired of this suspense. Well, I will marry her, then. There, now, art thou appeased? I will go after her to New Orleans, and bring her back to you. I will bring her back as my wife, and the conflict will be over."

"Oh, will you, professor?" I said, holding out my hands to him in delight, for I thought it was generous of him, considering every thing, and I fairly yearned for my poor Helen's happiness and his own.

"Yes, the sacrifice is made," he said, and heaved a heavy sigh. "Now let us think of the arrangements. It will be better for the first year that we shall board with you. She will be happier, and so will I. Can you hire the suit of rooms above? They are vacant, I believe."

"Yes, and they are beautiful," I said, clasping my hands with joy.

"Very well, then; I will see that they are properly furnished. You must have a good servant; you must not have too much care."

"Care!" I echoed. "It will be a delight, a pleasure." And the professor flung off his coat. I poured out some coffee for him, and we began to eat breakfast, for I had not tasted a morsel, and was comforted now to feel hungry.

A fortnight after, the rooms were complete, and the professor was to leave for New Orleans the next day. He was coming to take supper with me and bid me good-by that night, as the steamer started very early in the morning. I had made every thing I could think of to please him, and put a few pansies in my hair. The table looked wonderfully inviting. It was about dusk, and I expected him every moment, when the janitor's little boy came running in to me with a letter. I saw it was in a strange, fine handwriting and thought it was some new customer; but as I read it, my blood rushed to my heart, for it was from Helen, and ran thus:

"MY DEAR SUSIE,—I have only time to tell you I am the happiest creature in the world. All those months I was with you I had left my heart with a young person down here, who is the son of an abolitionist and a Quaker. My father is a fire-eater, if you know what that means, my dear; but he could not swallow the big bonfire of love that blazed between that young Quaker and me, so he sent me to the North, that my share of it should be cooled by your climate. But, if you remember, I did not see much of the climate. I was almost always in your cozy parlor, where the birds sang and the flowers bloomed, and the dear professor was so much like my own Edward, that I could almost fancy they were one and the same—the ruddy hair, the same eyes of flashing blue, and his thee and thou brought back to me the sweet Quaker dialect. He had but the one fault—of which thou must cure him, my dear—a womanish curiosity that thou altogether art happily free from. It at last drove me away. I came home, like the prodigal, and my father gave me my Edward, the more readily that he was the best match in the county, and my father, though a fire-eater, is poor. My best love to thee and the professor, and I am always thine own

HELEN."

As I finished the last line the professor's footstep was on the stair; and as the night was warm and the door open, in he came, and found me, cold and petrified, with this dreadful letter in my hand.

"What is it?" he said, snatching the letter. "It is from New Orleans. Is she dead?"

"No," I said; "she is married."

And the professor read every word of that cruel letter of Helen's. Then he wiped his streaming brow, and I bent my head submissively, expecting a volley of imprecations and laments; but he said not a word, and presently sank into a chair, and looked out upon the western sky. A fresh breeze blew aside the curtains and lifted the hair from his beautiful white forehead.

My tears fell fast and heavily. I was so sorry for him I thought my heart would break.

"Weep not, little one," at last he said. "I think I have been a fool; is it not so?"

"No, no, no!" I cried, going over to him, and kneeling down by his side. "Oh, can you ever forgive me? Indeed, indeed, I thought it was so. I thought she *must* love, she could not help but love, you."

He looked down upon me and smiled, and patted my little red hand with his white and tapering fingers.

"What is to be done now?" he said. "The altar is ready, but where is the victim? How can the sacrifice go on?"

"There is Miss Van Coot," I said, timidly, "if you could bring yourself to be satisfied with her. She has houses and lands, and thousands and thousands of dollars in her own right; and she is very wise and learned, and a wonderful musician."

"Hold!" cried the professor; "why should this great and mighty lady condescend to become the wife of a poor professor? Hast thou not sufficiently fostered my foolish vanity? And what would become of the rooms above, upon which I have expended my time, my money, and my brain? You will own that they will not suit the fancy of Miss Van Coot?"

"Oh, they are so beautiful!" I cried, my tears falling faster than ever. "The paper is so bright, the carpets are so pretty, the pictures so charming! There is a little rocking-chair there that is the dearest and most comfortable little chair in the world."

"Then keep it thyself, mein Herschen," he said, in that low tender growl of his; and I began to tremble without knowing why, for he had bent his handsome head to mine, and gathered my hands in his. "Be thyself the victim! Thou hast long been my sympathizer and comforter. When I look back and think, imbecile that I have been, of all that thou hast done for me, and the little I have done for thee, it is, as you Americans would say, like the handle of a jug, all on one side. It is as you put the padding upon poor Miss Van Coot's shoulder that morning. Listen, little one, to my commands. Thou shalt make no more gowns except thine own; thou shalt keep no boarder but thy husband. Come to my heart, mein Liebehen!"

And as I nestled there, a flood of glory beamed in from the western sky. I did not speak; my heart was full; and I thought there could be no happiness more beyond hope, or joy, or thought, in God's paradise.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES ON THE "OLD SOUTH."

[*Read at the Boston Entertainment for the "Old South Fund."*]

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall."

Full seven score years our city's pride—
The comely Southern spire—
Has cast its shadow, and defied
The storm, the foe, the fire.
Sad is the sight our eyes behold;
Woe to the three-hilled town,
When through the land the tale is told,
"The brave 'Old South' is down!"

Let shadows blot the starless dawn
That hears our children tell,
"Here rose the walls, now wrecked and gone,
Our fathers loved so well;
Here, while his brethren stood aloof,
The herald's blast was blown
That shook St. Stephen's pillared roof
And wrecked King George's throne.

"The home-bound wanderer of the main
Looked from his deck afar,
To where the gilded, glittering vane
Shone like the evening star;
And pilgrim feet from every clime
The floor with reverence trod
Where holy memories made sublime
The shrine of Freedom's God!"

The darkened skies alas! have seen
Our monarch tree laid low,
And spread in ruins o'er the green,
But Nature struck the blow.
No scheming thrift its downfall planned,
It felt no edge of steel,
No soulless hireling raised his hand
The deadly stroke to deal

In bridal garlands, pale and mute,
Still pleads the storied tower;
These are the blossoms, but the fruit
Awaits the golden shower;
The spire still greets the morning sun—
Say, shall it stand or fall?
Help, ere the spoiler has begun!
Help each, and God help all!

ERWIN'S DAUGHTER.

Who does not know of the magnificent cathedral of Strasburg, that work of four long centuries? Inaugurated in the fifteenth century, it has since resisted all ravages of men and time, and still stands as firm, as imposing as ever! How many lives have been consumed in carving this host of statues! How many have there embodied the wonderful inspirations of the genius! How much patience and courage was essential to interweave this immense fabric of stones, which commences at the ground and finishes almost in the clouds? God alone can tell! But from among the generations of illustrious unknown who successively pursued this work, some few names have been preserved by popular tradition, which, oblivious of the great, has perpetuated more touching memories, and, whilst ignoring the origin of the first plan of the holy basilica, yet recalls the story of a young girl who sculptured the last stone. All that the people have retained of this long history of the science and art of the mediæval age, is a legend which the peasant girls of Alsace relate, as they while away the evening.

The following is the substance of their recital:

In the thirteenth century, the architect Erwin de Steinbach was intrusted with the construction of the tower which was to crown the cathedral. He was an old man who asked of Heaven his genius, and only used it for the greatest glory of Christ. God had given him a son named Jean, and a daughter named Sabine, who helped him in his work. Jean was his strength, Sabine his heart; with the former he dared undertake, with the latter he was happy in executing. Both had received celestial gifts, and molded the stone in obedience to their thoughts; but the young girl had, besides, the beauty of an angel. Wherever she appeared, her countenance sweetly beguiled the heart, and captivated all who beheld her; when she spoke, her face was forgotten in the charm of her voice, and any one of the young architects and sculptors who worked under her father's direction would have given all the wealth of the world to obtain her love. Two especially had openly declared their pretensions: one was a Silesian named Bernard de Sunder; the other, a Frenchman from Boulogne, called Polydore. They possessed equal ability in the production and execution of sculptural designs; but their characters were as unlike as the tempest is unlike the calm of a cloudless sky. Bernard was humble, subdued, full of respect for men and love for God. Polydore, on the contrary, was proud, audacious, rebellious against earth and heaven. When they mounted together the lofty scaffoldings of the tower, suspended over the abyss by a fragile rope, Bernard never failed to cross himself, repeating the words of the psalm: "Oh, God! we are in Thy hands as chaff before the wind, as water which floweth away," while Polydore looked laughingly up to the sky, singing the refrain of the stonecarver's song:

"Mallet and chisel aloft I bear!
Though above the clouds the swallows fly,
I, with naught but my courage dare
Mount higher still toward the distant sky."

Sabine had remarked these dissimilarities, and avowed her preference for the young German. From the knowledge of this, Polydore experienced a grief which soon became transformed into sullen rage. Nevertheless, he hoped that the young girl might yet be induced to change her sentiment.

Erwin died, and the Council of Strasburg issued a proclamation announcing that the continuation of the tower should be confided to that one of the young architects who would furnish within the period of twelve days the finest design. Before the expiration of the appointed term, the Frenchman had finished his, and every one declared that it could not be surpassed. Sabine was struck with admiration at seeing it, and could not refrain her tears.

"Why do you weep?" asked Polydore.

"Alas!" replied the young girl, "I weep because my father, when dying, made me swear that no other name than his should be attached to his work. I had hoped that it would be within the power of my brother to complete it; but now you have excelled him, and the name of Polydore will replace that of Erwin."

"You can prevent it yet," answered the Frenchman. "Consent to marry me, and I yield to your brother the honor of finishing the tower."

Sabine made no reply, but retired to her own apartment, her heart racked with contending emotions. If she persisted in her partiality for Bernard de Sunder, she could not keep the oath made to her father; if, on the other hand, she accepted Polydore's proposal, she saved the glory of Erwin, but lost her own happiness. Oppressed with uncertainty, she approached the table upon which was spread a large sheet of parchment, and, in distraction, took up her pen, which she unconsciously turned in her fingers while addressing to God prayers mingled with tears; at length, overcome with fatigue, she fell asleep. Her sleep lasted the whole night, and when she awoke, the first rays of the sun were dancing joyously across the window. She uttered a cry of surprise as she glanced at the table, for there, on the sheet of parchment, was an admirable drawing representing the facade of the cathedral as it appears to-day. God had undoubtedly heard the prayer of Erwin's daughter, and had sent one of His angels to trace for her the marvelous design which [illegible] the prize.

In fact, it sufficed to present it to the members of the council for them to decide unanimously that the young girl alone was capable of completing the work her father had commenced. At her request, however, her brother was associated with her, and Bernard de Sunder offered himself as an assistant; but Polydore, tormented with jealousy, went away in silence.

Jean and Sabine took up their abode in the great court of the church, in order to watch more closely the achievement of their plan. Endowed suddenly with an unaccountable and supernatural gift, Sabine seemed exempt from the laws of time. Hardly were her ideas conceived before they were miraculously wrought out; her chisel multiplied ornaments around Erwin's edifice, and the rapid creation of so many masterpieces was inexplicable. Sabine herself was apparently unable to solve the mystery.

Meanwhile, the great figure destined for the portal of the clock had received the last touch. She had it placed in position, but this process occupied the entire day, and it was necessary to wait till the following morning to judge of the effect produced by the statue. At early dawn, Sabine hastened with the crowd, eager to behold the new *chef-d'œuvre*. Horror and desolation! During the night, the statue had been mutilated, and the greater part of the decorations so recently executed by Sabine shamefully marred. An outcry of astonishment arose on all sides; but this was soon succeeded by dubious murmurs. What hand could have impaired the labor of the young girl? Was it the hand of a man or a demon?

"The devil never destroys the works of those whom he protects!" objected a voice. And as they wondered, the same voice recounted the strange expeditiousness with which Sabine had dispatched all this labor, her unexpected triumph in the competition instituted by the council, her affectation of living in thought and solitude.

These suspicions, sown in the multitude, speedily took root. The young girl had involuntarily embittered many hearts, both by her good fortune and her beauty; and the report spread that God refused the works of Erwin's daughter because they were the inspiration of an evil spirit.

Dismayed by this accusation, Sabine withdrew to the little studio where she was wont to prosecute her task, and remained until evening in prayers and tears. Bernard de Sunder, after vainly attempting to console her, sought his own retreat opposite the tower; but the sorrow of his betrothed greatly distressed him, and banished all hopes of sleep. He arose, and leaned sadly on his window. The night was dark; the wind roared through the vast, desert tower, and great drops of rain beat violently against the slabs of stone. Bernard, wholly preoccupied, rested his head on his hand. Suddenly a hard, reiterated noise, like that of a hammer breaking stone, interrupted the stillness of the night. The young German raises his head; before him, on the highest scaffold, a shadow is visible. The form cannot be distinguished, but the movement and the noise make it evident that the destruction begun on the previous night is being effected.

Bernard starts and bends forward, when another sound strikes upon his ear; it is the more cautious and regular fall of the mallet on the sculptor's chisel. He turns, and, at the other extremity of the tower, he perceives a white vision, which dexterously repairs the outrages of the hostile hand. From either side the responsive blows follow in quick alternation. Here the dark shadow malevolently destroys, there the white phantom steadily restores. But all at once the latter stops; it has heard the sound of the inimical hammer; it springs up, as a ray of light traverses the scaffolding, leaps over the intercolumniations, glides along the cornices, and arrives, like a thunderbolt, in front of the sinister shadow. At this moment, the moon, emerging from a cloud, casts a pale gleam athwart the indented stones, and Bernard recognizes—Sabine and Polydore.

Polydore, startled by the approach of the white apparition, and seeing Erwin's daughter with fixed eye, quivering lips, and angry brow, recoils with a shriek, and losing his balance, falls dead on the court. Bernard, terrified, descends swiftly, rushes toward the tower, and reaches it in time to receive in his arms the young girl, who is just awakening.

All was now explained. It was easily understood how Sabine—thanks to somnambulism, which made her sleep a new period of toil—had accomplished such prodigies, and how envious hatred had endeavored to ruin all.

Bernard married the maiden, now so fully justified, and the tower, finished through their exertions, was inaugurated on St. John's Day.

THE RED ROSE.

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

It is said, in the world's early morning,
When the earth was still fair and serene,
When the skies were yet rosy with dawning,
And Eden first welcomed its queen,
That, as Eve walked one day in the garden,
All fresh from her sinless repose,
She pressed to her lips for its beauty
A fragrant and stainless white rose.

Twas the fairest of Flora's sweet daughters,
No tint on its cheek ever gleamed;
And, lying on Nature's dear bosom,
Of human love ne'er had it dreamed.
But down to its cold heart went thrilling
That kiss that might waken the dead;
And, losing its snowy perfection,
It blushed an unchangeable red.

—*N. Y. Illustrated Weekly.*

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

From a vivid and lengthy description of a visit to this celebrated Cathedral, given in Curtis Guild's new book of European travel, entitled "Abroad Again," we take the following:—

Beneath the great dome you look up, and almost forget that it is a creation of man's art, or that there should be any desire to look up any more than to bend one's gaze upon the sky which we know is ever above. Feet and inches seem to convey but a faint idea of the proportions of this grand pile. The height from the pavement on which I stood to the top of the gorgeously decorated dome, or base of the lantern, or little cupola, that surmounted the dome, was nearly twice as high as Bunker Hill Monument. The four great pillars, that, you observe, support it, are over two hundred and fifty feet in circumference; and the interior of this magnificent globe is a hundred and thirty-nine feet in circumference on the inside; and we afterwards find that there is another entire cupola outside, as we ascend it, and that there are commodious stairways and rooms between the two domes.

So while we stand, and calculate that four or five domes like Boston State House might be put in here, that two buildings like the Capitol at Washington could be piled one on top of the other between where we stand and the top of this great temple, we begin to appreciate its vastness. In the niches of the supporting pillars of the dome stand statues—life-size they look on approaching; but the guide book records them as sixteen feet high. As the eye soars up again into this magnificent vault, with its recesses, arches, spandrels, and decorations, the gaze is arrested by the four medallions of the four evangelists, with their emblems, that appear from where you stand, like smoothly executed paintings, but which, when you climb to them, are mosaics of pieces of colored stone big as your thumb, and the figures great staring giants. St. Luke, with a hand that would answer for a dinner table, grasps a pen seven feet in length; and each letter of the mosiac inscription that runs round the base of the dome—fair sized letters, as seen from below—is in reality six feet high. These figures give a faint idea of the vastness of the proportions of St. Peter's; but its architectural management is such, that all appears to harmonize, and the great distance reduces the coarseness of these huge dimensions into proper proportions.

Another object by which the visitor educates his eye is the *baldackino*, or canopy, that stands near the opening or descent to St. Peter's tomb. This canopy to the grand altar, which is directly over the tomb itself, appears but an ordinary pavilion under the centre of the great dome; but it is nearly a hundred feet high; and with all your admiration at the wonders of St. Peter's, you cannot repress the wish that Urban VIII. had shown himself less a vandal, and left the great plates of ancient bronze where they belonged, in the Pantheon, instead of stripping them off to melt down for the ornamental screen to this modern altar; for he took nine thousand pounds of the Roman bronze for this purpose from that Pagan temple. In fact, go where you will in Rome, one will find that the finest of the old Pagan temples, erected to Jupiter or Mars, or other heathen deities, have been laid under contribution for modern Christian churches. The Coliseum appears to have been a quarry for modern palaces, and the Pantheon and Caracalla's Baths a mine of marble and sculpture for various popes whose brains have burned with desire of architectural improvement and decoration.

After lingering round this wondrous *point d'appui* beneath the dome, my gaze was attracted by another one of those world renowned objects whose acquaintance we make in early youth in the story books, and continually renew in traveller's letters, novelists' descriptions, and pictured representation,—the seated bronze figure of St. Peter, whose metal toe receives so many labial salutes as to require no chiropodist, but rather a protector against the constant attrition which wears away even the solid bronze. This is a seated, life-size figure in a chair of white marble; a stiff and ungraceful statue, with one hand grasping the pontifical key, and the other upraised in the attitude of bestowing a papal blessing,—first two fingers extended, and thumb and last two closed. The bronzed toe of the seated figure projects a few inches beyond the pedestal; and an examination of it revealed a smoothly worn depression caused by contact of innumerable lips of the faithful.

While I was standing here, two or three gathered near, apparently waiting their turn after I should have finished what they might have considered my devotions. I therefore stood aside, when first approached a woman leading a little child. She kissed the bronze toe, pressed her forehead against it a moment, and then held up the infant to apply its lips. Then came a ragged, greasy looking fellow, with red vest and what had once been a velveteen coat with metal buttons, but was now a dust colored remnant. His coarse, wooden-soled shoes were stained with the dust of the Campagna, and his complexion tanned by the sun to the hue of darkened Russia leather. He clasped the foot with both hands, kissed reverently, fumbled at a pocket, and took out an old rosary, and went to a side chapel and knelt silently before an altar where a number of candles were burning. Then came a workman, apparently, who brushed the toe with his sleeve before kissing; and finally, a gentlemanly looking individual, clad in Parisian garments of latest style, approached, and, after wiping the point of the extended toe with great care with his perfumed linen handkerchief, he, too, bent his lips to respectfully salute it. Thus I witnessed the customary salute from the different grades of visitors who make their pilgrimages thither.

FARMER SMITH'S WILD GOSLINGS.

The old saying may be true that "a wild goose never laid a tame egg." But something in the taming line may be done with the gosling out of the wild egg. One specimen result is given here, showing both the force of training and domestic habit, and the curious power of instinct. The St. Louis *Republican* relates the story on the authority of Mr. W. R. Smith, a farmer near Morley, Scott County, Mo:

About a year ago, Mr. Smith captured two young wild geese, and raised them with the balance of his domestic goslings. The wild ones became quite tame, and took kindly to the changes of civilized life. They adapted their habits to the ordinary delights of the barnyard, and swam in the pond with the tame geese, without showing a disposition to go on a wild goose chase. At length, about the 4th of November, the weather began to change, and after being domesticated some eight months, the wild fellows, prompted by an instinct to seek a more sunny clime on the approach of winter, spread their wings to the breeze and started on a migratory tour, flying southward. Their departure was natural and to be expected. After an absence of two months, early in January, great was Mr. Smith's surprise to find, on getting up one morning, that the two wild geese had returned to their old haunts on his farm. They not only returned, but eleven more wild geese came with them as visitors, which they piloted safely from some Southern bayou. The new comers made themselves at home, and were fed and fondled by the children. They come up to the mill at feeding time to get their rations, and gabble all together, and put on all the airs of civilized geese who have had a good moral training.

SONG.

Oh, there is a spell in her beautiful eye
That entrances; yet 'tis not its hue,
Nor its lustre that gleams like a bright Polar sky,
As clear and as cloudless, too.

The sun-lighted orb of the wild gazelle
Is that soft yet dazzling eye;
And fondly I love on its glance to dwell,
And feast on its witchery.

All, all, that of splendor the round world could give,
And all that its wealth could buy,
Would I spurn, so beneath the warm beams I might live
Of that gorgeous soul-fraught eye.

FEELINGS OF A MAD DOG.

It is no pleasure to a dog to go mad. Dreadful as hydrophobia is to the human being, rabies is worse to the dog. It makes its approach more gradually; it lasts longer, and it is more intense while it endures. The dog that is going mad feels unwell for a long time prior to the full development of the disease. He is very ill, but does not know what ails him. He feels dissatisfied with every thing, vexed without a reason, and, greatly against his better nature, snappish. Feeling thus, he longs to avoid all annoyance by being alone. The sensation induces him to seek solitude. The light inflicts upon him intense agony. This induces him to find out the holes and corners where he is least likely to be noticed. If his retreat be discovered, and the master's voice bids him come forth, he leaves his hiding-place, anxious to obey the loved authority; but, before he has gone half the distance, a kind of sensation comes over him which produces an instantaneous change in his whole appearance. He suddenly darts back into his dark corner. If let alone, there he will remain, drinking a great deal of water, but not seeking food. His appetites are altered. Hair, straw, dirt, filth, rags, stones—the most noisome substance the poor dog longs to swallow, in hopes to ease a burning stomach. He is now altogether changed. Still, he does not desire to bite mankind; he rather endeavors to avoid society. He takes long journeys to vent his restless desire for motion. He does not walk, he does not run. He proceeds in a kind of trot. His eyes do not glare or stare, but are dull and retracted. His tongue hangs dry from his open mouth, from which there drops no foam. He cannot stay to bite. If, nevertheless, anything oppose his progress, he will, as if by impulse, snap,—as a man, in a similar state, might strike, and tell the person "to get out the way." If he return home from these excursions, he seeks the darkness. His thirst increases, but with it comes swelling of the throat. He will plunge his head into water, but not a drop can he swallow. The throat is enlarged, so that nothing can pass. His state of suffering is pitiable. He flies at, and pulls to pieces, any thing within his reach. He emits the most hideous cries. The noise he makes is incessant and peculiar. It begins as a bark; is quickly changed to a howl, which is suddenly cut short in the middle; and so the poor wretch at last falls, fairly worn out by the terrible disease.—*N. Y. Illustrated Weekly.*

FIGHTING FOR A HOME.—A woodpecker's hole is such a very convenient place for a nest, that many other birds are glad to find one unoccupied. Sometimes a pair of wrens will watch the motions of the woodpeckers while they are at work, until an unfinished hole is left unguarded, when they will take possession of it. As soon as the lawful owners return, the thieves are driven off, but they are so persistent and troublesome that, although a woodpecker is larger and stronger than twenty wrens, the owners sometimes abandon the place, and make a new nest. Still, the wrens are not always allowed to keep the house they have stolen, for the blue-birds are equally covetous of it, and sometimes fight fiercely with the wrens in their attempts to gain possession of it. Occasionally, both wrens and blue-birds are driven away by the martins, for these birds also prize woodpeckers' holes very highly. The fierce battles between these various birds over an abandoned hole are very amusing, and often last several days; for they are all very obstinate birds, and as each one is determined not to give up, the matter is not very easily settled.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, St. Nicholas for June.*

HOW FAR A GREENBACK WILL GO.—Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed, and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear, are the ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

"Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note:

"That will pay for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed, and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket book, exclaiming that he "never thought a ten dollar bill would go so far."

Thus a ten dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless?—*Larimie Sentinel.*

☞ Among the matrimonial announcements of Conjungo, the Paris marriage broker, in the *Petit Journal*, may be noticed: "Young lady; age 29, fortune, 100,000 francs." "Orphan; age 23; fortune 60,000 francs." Widow without children; age 26; fortune, 100,000 francs." "Widow, well preserved; aged 39; does not look more than 28; no false hair; has preserved all her teeth; plays the piano sufficiently for dancing; temper quick, but heart good; slight moustache; fortune, 130,000 francs, and an uncle paralyzed on one side, whose doctor only gives him three months to live."

☞ At the best, we all go stumbling along in the murk and mists of this life, and cannot see the consequences of our own acts to ourselves or others, but through all mischief and mistake it is sure to come right at last with those who trust God; else were life a failure, and annihilation a grace.

☞ More than two-thirds of the population of the Austrian empire are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Its principal markets are in Germany and Turkey, although the exports of corn and flour to England in 1875 were valued at nearly $4,500,000.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

BEETROOT PRESERVED WITH SUGAR.—Peel, trim, and slice some beetroots in rather thick slices, fill some wide-mouthed jars about three parts full with them, then add half an ounce of pounded sugar, three or four cloves, and either a quarter of an ounce of coriander seeds or half an ounce of caraway seeds to every pound of beetroot; fill up the jars with boiled vinegar, and fasten down with bladder.

WITH THEE.

BY W. W. ELLSWORTH.

I'd rather walk through showers with thee,
Than with another when the air
Is soft with Summer, and as fair
The heavens above us as a sea
Of dim, unfathomed sapphire, where,
Slow drifting on a liquid sky,
The white-sailed ships of God float by.

Sweeter in storm to be with thee,
Dark waters 'round us, and the roar
Of breakers on an unseen shore
Resounding louder on the lee,—
Than with another, sailing o'er
A rippling lake, where angry gale
May never rend the silken sail.

—*Scribner for June.*

Anecdotes.

☞ Dr. Johnson was observed by a musical friend of his to be extremely inattentive at a concert whilst a celebrated solo player was running up the divisions and sub-divisions of notes upon his violin. His friend, to induce him to take greater notice of what was going on, told him the performance was very difficult. "Difficult, sir," replied the doctor, "I wish it were impossible."

☞ A scaly coot, who is well known to Danbury merchants as a shirker of debt, was sorely pressed by a grocer to whom he was indebted, when he turned on his persecutor with the indignant remark:

"What are you bearing down on me like this for, when I only owe you sixty cents? And there's the Prince of Wales nearly a million dollars in debt. Why don't you talk to him?"

The grocer retired.—*Danbury News.*

☞ A man who was rather rough in his manner, jocosely observed to a young lady that he was about to be married, but as his affections were divided between Miss Mary Brickdust and Miss Betsy Primestuffi, he was at a loss which to choose. "I advise you, by all means," said the lady, "to take Miss Brickdust—you want polishing,"

☞ Shocked and astonished old man—"You bad and wicked boy, why don't you take off your hat in the church?" Bad and wicked boy, overcome with guilt—"If you please, sir, I'm a little girl."

☞ Two sisters—twins—have to be told every thing together, because they are so exactly alike they can't be told apart.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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ITCHING PILES

Are generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration; distressing itching, as though pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum, *particularly at night*, when undressing, or in bed after getting warm; oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and frequently females are sorely afflicted, extending into the vagina, proving very distressing. Cases of long standing are permanently cured by simply applying

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, *Pruritus* or *Prurigo*, or more commonly known as *Itching Piles*. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore.

I bought a box of "*Swayne's Ointment*;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "*Swayne's Ointment*" at once. I have tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST, firm of Rœdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philad.

SKIN DISEASES.

SWAINE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for *TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS*. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25. *Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.* SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER! — A Scientific Vegetable PREPARATION of Rare Ingredients

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR!

"London Hair Restorer"
"London — GLOSSY, LUXURIENT — Hair Restorer"
"London Hair Restorer"
"London — HAIR IS ONE OF THE — Hair Restorer"
"London Hair Restorer"
"London — GREATEST OF ALL — Hair Restorer"
"London Hair Restorer"
"London — PERSONAL CHARMS. — Hair Restorer"

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using London Hair Color Restorer. It stimulates and forces a rapid growth; if gray, restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy. Price, 75 cents. Three bottles, $2; six bottles, $4. Sold by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 *North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.*

GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all prominent druggists. eow26tos-ap14

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT

Is a POSITIVE CURE for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians as hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. TRY IT, IT WILL CURE YOU. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cts., half dozen large bottles $7.50. Sold by all druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for "HOUSEHOLD CASH BOOK."

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JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

BURT'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

AND LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is the best family medicine in the world. For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, PILES, etc., it has no equal. You can eat any kind of food without being distressed, after taking a few doses. Try it. IT WILL CURE YOU. Sold by Druggists for $1 per bottle. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston. nov11-os52t

DR. C. W. CALKINS,

SO long and favorably known, on Pleasant Street, this City, as a kind and skillful Physician, has returned to Boston to reside permanently, and resumed practice at 293 Tremont Street, where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old friends.

Patients from out of town, can be provided with good accommodations, if desired, while under treatment.

Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children. *Please preserve this notice.* jan13-os26t

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN?

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pain, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fever (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS,) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.*

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; [illegible]

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price $1 per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *April 30, 1876.*

DR. RADWAY—*Kind Sir:* I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors of the abdomen which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. When I was sitting in a chair they hung almost to the floor, and my weight was two hundred and seventy-five pounds, when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of Pills. I got the medicine from G. Grenvill.

Please send me your book False and True.

MRS. C. KRAPP.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

August 18, 1876.

DR. RADWAY—*Kind Sir:* I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone, and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to enquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect,

MRS. C. KRAPP.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it.

Yours respectfully, EBERBACH & Co.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *Aug. 18, 1876.*

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Has had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 27, 1875.

DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefitted, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used those without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a a qualification.

(Signed) L. S. LEACH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. B. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church Street New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you. nov28

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

BUCHU.

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs; Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine; Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, or Brick dust Deposit, Bright's Disease, Milky Discharges and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Prostate Gland, whether affecting Male, Female or Child.

For WEAKNESS arising from youthful indiscretion or abuse, excesses or dissipation, attended with some of the following symptoms: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Loss of Power, Shortness of Breath, Trembling, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Skin Eruptions, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected with organic weakness, it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU has no equal in diseases peculiar to females, Chronic Inflammation of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is unequalled by any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, to be used after confinement and all enfeebled constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU invigorates the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the Blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. It is the Great Life Giving Principle.

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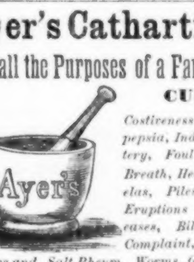

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